Memorandum

Environmental
Resources
Management, Inc.

77 Hartland Street, Suite 30
East Hartford, CT 06108

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(860)-466-8501 Fax

To:	Stephanie Carr, US EPA
From:	Robert Drake
Date:	June 19, 2007
Subject:	Proposed Revision to Scope of Work to Address US EPA Comments (04/06 Draft Correspondence) ERM Project No. 0059195

ERM-New England, Inc. (ERM) is in the process of performing investigation and remediation activities at the property located at 80 Pickett District Road in New Milford, Connecticut. This work is being performed in accordance with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's (CT DEP's) Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs) and the obligations under the Connecticut Transfer Act (CTA) and the RCRA Corrective Action program.

In July 2006, ERM proposed a scope of work to address the possible transport of VOCs off-site in both overburden and bedrock media. After obtaining appropriate contacts, access, and contractors, ERM was able to complete the initial on-site portion of the work in the winter of 2006/2007. The results of the intial efforts are presented below.

Initial Efforts and Results

As described in the July 2006 proposed scope of work (that was approved by EPA in correspondence dated July 27, 2006), ERM was to perform on-site efforts consisting of the following:

- Performance of a Waterloo profile effort along the southeastern corner of the property, to better define the lateral and vertical limits of the VOCs in overburden groundwater in this area; and

- Performance of additional geophysical assessment of the open-hole bedrock wells (*BR-3* and *BR-5*) to assess potential groundwater and contaminant transport pathways in the bedrock.

Overburden Groundwater Investigation

The Waterloo profile efforts were conducted on January 17 and 18, 2007. A total of six (6) points (extending from *ERM-1* to the edge of the former lagoon - see Figure 1, attached) were assayed. The results (see summary report from Stone Environmental, attached) indicated:

- The observed depth to bedrock surface dropped from approximately 20 feet around *ERM-11* to greater than 40 feet opposite *ERM-15*, confirming the previous observations;

- Except in the immediate vicinity of the active "sparge wall" near *ERM-11*, the distribution of VOCs was limited primarily to a thin layer immediately above the bedrock surface;

- At the sparge wall, VOCs were distributed more evenly throughout the water column; and

- Conductivity, while variable, displayed a significant and consistent increase at/near the bedrock surface.

Based on these findings, ERM concluded that the VOCs in overburden groundwater are primarily associated with the highly conductive weathered bedrock zone on the top of the bedrock surface. The distribution of VOCs throughout the water column near the sparge wall can be attributed to the turbulence imparted by that system. From this, ERM further concluded that, due to the preferential permeability of the area immediately above the bedrock, the VOC-affected groundwater would follow the surface of the bedrock to its discharge point.

Bedrock Investigation

In late 2006 and early 2007, ERM completed a series of activities to define the extent to which VOC-impacted groundwater is migrating in bedrock at the site. These activities included:

- Borehole geophysical logging of three existing open bedrock boreholes (BR-1, BR-3 and BR-5) using the acoustic televiewer to evaluate bedrock fracture characteristics and orientations;

- Use of the FLUTe Profiler in two existing open bedrock boreholes (BR-3 and BR-5) to determine the depth of transmissive fractures; and

- Completion of the detailed overburden investigation using the modified Waterloo Profiler along the downgradient (eastern) Site boundary to define the vertical extent of VOC impacts in overburden.

ERM analyzed the data generated during this initial phase of investigation and determined that bedrock beneath the site is very competent with no significant groundwater flow within the unweathered portion of the tested boreholes. Groundwater flow was identified only within the weathered bedrock present within the upper few feet of the tested boreholes. Review of the modified Waterloo Profiler groundwater quality data indicated the presence of elevated VOC concentrations at the contact between weathered bedrock and overburden along the entire length of the investigation transect. Collectively, these data indicate that the VOC plume is migrating along the bedrock-overburden contact. Therefore, the installation of nested monitoring wells in the open-hole bedrock wells was not performed, as no data could be developed from these efforts.

The initial phase of the investigation program was effective in determining that competent fractured bedrock beneath the site does not transmit a significant mass of VOCs in groundwater, due to its extremely low transmissivity. However, the initial investigation phase did not delineate the lateral or downgradient extents of VOC impacts to groundwater within deep overburden (i.e., at the bedrock-overburden interface).

Based on these findings, ERM concluded that VOCs may be migrating from the Site in groundwater associated with the weathered bedrock layer, and that the most effective way to assess the extent of the plume was to track this weathered layer off-site to the discharge point (Housatonic River).

Accordingly, the previously submitted work plan must therefore be revised to encompass this new data.

Revised Work Plan

The proposed revised work plan consists of the following elements.

Surface Geophysics

A series of three (3) north/south transects will be performed, using a surface geophysics program [i.e., seismic refraction (SR) and/or two-dimensional (2D) resistivity] to define the bedrock-overburden contact along three 300-foot long, parallel, north-south trending transects.to map

the bedrock surface. The transects would be situated as follows (see Figure 2):

- Transect 1 - located along the western side of Pickett District Road, starting at the southeast corner of the proerty, and extending south 300 feet towards the intersection with Dodd Road;

- Transect 2 - located approximately 500 feet southeast of Transect 1, starting near the northern property boundary of the ACH Retail Products (ACH) facility, located at 87 Pickett District Road, and running south for approximately 300 feet; and

- Transect 3 - located approximately 1,500 feet southeast of Transect 2, at the eastern boundary of the ACH property, alongside the existing railway tracks, running north/south for a length of approximately 300 feet.

The surface geophysics will be used to define the topography of the bedrock surface, and serve to identify locations for groundwater sample collection to assess the lateral extent of the VOCs in groundwater immediately above the bedrock surface. The locations of each transect will be confirmed using GPS.

Overburden GroundwaterAssessment

Once the configuration of the bedrock surface has been assayed using surface geophysics, ERM will assess the extent of VOCs at the bedrock surface using Geoprobe technology. Groundwater samples will be collected at a number of locations along each transect as defined below:

- Transect 1 - three (3) samples will be collected from the observed bedrock surface using Geoprobe/Waterloo profile techniques, with analysis for VOCs (EPA Method 8260);

- Transect 2 - six (6) groundwater samples will be collected from the observed bedrock surface using Geoprobe/Waterloo profile techniques, with analysis for VOCs (EPA Method 8260); and

- Transect 3 - six (6) sampling points will be assayed throughout the overburden aquifer, from the water table surface to the observed bedrock surface using Waterloo profile techniques, with analysis

for full profile parameters (conductivity, physicochemical parameters) as well as VOCs (field GC, with one sample from each point submitted to the analytical laboratory for analysis using EPA Method 8260).

All sampling locations would be recorded using GPS.

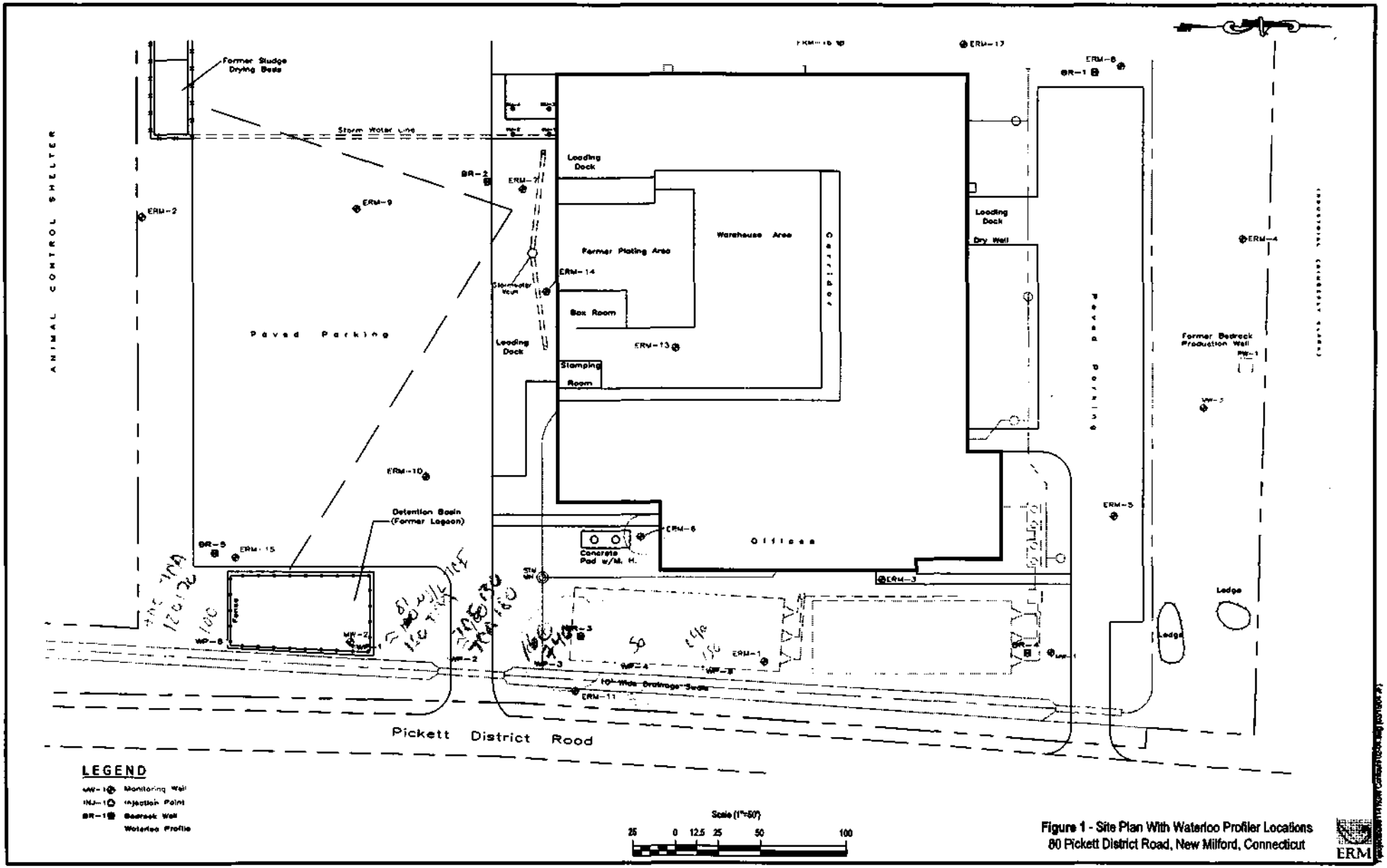
Once the Waterloo data has been received and evaluated, ERM will install a single overburden groundwater monitoring well along the calculated "centerline" of the VOC plume. This well would be a permanent, 2-inch diameter PVC well with stick-up protector, with a ten-foot screen set at the bedrock interface. The well will be tied into the existing monitoring well network (surveyed for relative elevation, and location determined using GPS). Sampling of this well will be conducted on a quaterly basis, with analysis for VOCs using EPA Method 8260.

This well is anticipated to serve as the compliance point for the plume from the subject Site. Comparison of VOC data from this well will be made with the existing Surface Water Protection Criteria as defined in RCSA 22a-133k-1 through 3 (the RSRs), Appendix D.

Additional Bedrock Assessment

Based on the data obtained thus far, which demonstrates essentially no flow in the competent rock, completion of all of the open bore hole bedrock wells with monitoring wells would provide no useful data. However, geophysical assessments indicated there is some question as to the nature of the flow in bedrock well *BR-3*, so additional evaluation of this well is proposed.

A monitoring well nest will be placed in on-site bedrock well *BR-3* (bottom of casing and bottom of bore hole) to further assess pathways of transport at this critical location. The data collected from this well pair can be used to confirm the primacy of VOC transport along the bedrock surface.


ANIMAL CONTROL SHELTER
Former Sludge Drying Beds
Storm Water Line
Paved Parking
Loading Dock
Former Plating Area
Warehouse Area
Box Room
Stamping Room
Stormwater Vault
Dry Well
Detention Basin (Former Lagoon)
Concrete Pad w/M. H.
Offices
Former Bedrock Production Well
Lodge
10'-Wide Drainage Swale
Pickett District Road
ERM-1
ERM-2
ERM-3
ERM-4
ERM-5
ERM-6
ERM-7
ERM-8
ERM-9
ERM-10
ERM-11
ERM-12
ERM-13
ERM-14
ERM-15
ERM-16
ERM-17
BR-1
BR-2
BR-3
BR-4
BR-5
LEGEND
MW-1 Monitoring Well
INJ-1 Injection Point
BR-1 Bedrock Well
Waterloo Profile
Scale (1"=50')
25 0 12.5 25 50 100
Figure 1 - Site Plan With Waterloo Profiler Locations
80 Pickett District Road, New Milford, Connecticut
ERM

NATIONAL AWARD FOR
Smart Growth
ACHIEVEMENT

Awards & Grants

OCTOBER 2003 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's New England office presents the Town of Redding with a Brownfield Targeted Site Assessment Grant.

APRIL 2004 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's New England office presents Town of Redding First Selectman Natalie Ketcham with an Environmental Merit Award for her "tireless effort to transform a neglected area of the town's Georgetown neighborhood."

MAY 2005 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency awards a Brownfield Cleanup Grant to the Georgetown Redevelopment Company.

NOVEMBER 2005 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency presents the Town of Redding with its prestigious National Award for Smart Growth Achievement/Small Communities.

DECEMBER 2005 The U.S. Treasury Department awards the Green Building and Sustainable Design Designation to the Georgetown Special Taxing District.

JANUARY 2006 The State of Connecticut awards a Community Development Block Grant to the Town of Redding for abatement and demolition.

APRIL 2006 The U.S. Department of Agriculture awards the Georgetown Special Taxing District funds for the construction and expansion of the Redding Waste Water Treatment Facility.

JUNE 2006 The State of Connecticut awards an STEAP (Small Town Economic Assistance Program) Grant to the Town of Redding for renovations and relocation of the Redding Police Department to the former Gilbert & Bennett Wire Mill.

Borehole Geophysics Logging Report
Wells BR-1, BR-3, & BR-5
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut

Prepared for
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
January 2007

GEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS
INCORPORATED

January 11, 2007

Mr. Jason Fernet
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
77 Hartland Street, Suite 300
Hartford, CT 06108

Subject: Borehole Geophysics Logging Report
Wells BR-1, BR-3, & BR-5
80 Picket District Road
New Milford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Fernet:

This report describes borehole geophysics logging performed by Geophysical Applications, Inc. at the above-noted site, to help identify and characterize hydraulically-active bedrock fractures encountered by three uncased bedrock boreholes. Two Geophysical Applications personnel performed the fieldwork on December 19, 2006, each operating one logging winch to allow completion of all fieldwork in a single day.

The contracted logging suite included: fluid temperature (FTemp), fluid resistivity (FRes), caliper and acoustic televiewer (ABI). Per ERM's request, heat-pulse flowmeter testing (under both ambient and pumping conditions) was performed only in well BR-1 to more confidently identify hydraulically-active fracture depths in that borehole.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Survey Control

All borehole logs were referenced to depths below ground surface. Each geophysical logging winch contains an optical depth encoder, to maintain depth measurements accurate within approximately ± 0.2 feet throughout a borehole depth range of approximately 100 feet.

Borehole Geophysics Logging

A Mount Sopris model 4MGB-1000 logging winch recorded conventional logs (i.e. fluid and caliper logs) at each well. All conventional log data were recorded at 0.1-foot depth increments, as determined by the logging winch's digital depth encoder.

FTemp and FRes logs were recorded during the first downward logging run at each borehole, using a Mount Sopris caliper probe with a fluid temperature and fluid resistivity subassembly. These fluid logs were obtained using a downward logging speed of approximately five feet per minute. Caliper data were subsequently recorded while pulling the same probe upward at approximately 12 feet per minute.

Acoustic televiewer (ABI) data were obtained using an Advanced Logic Technologies (ALT) model ABI40 acoustic televiewer probe, with a Mount Sopris model 4MXB winch and a Mount Sopris MGX-II electronics console. ATV data were recorded at 0.01-foot depth intervals, with

288 pixels for each 360-degree scan around the borehole wall. The logging speed was approximately 1.5 to 1.7 feet per minute with this probe.

A pair of centralizer assemblies positioned the ABI probe near the middle of each borehole. Each centralizer included four stainless-steel bow springs, clamped to the probe housings with brass compression fittings, at positions recommended by the probe manufacturer to minimize the risk of interference with the probes' internal three-component magnetometers.

ABI logs were recorded while pulling that probe upward through each borehole, to help maintain a consistent logging speed and thereby provide a clearer image.

Flowmeter data were recorded in well BR-1 with a Mount Sopris model HPF-2293 heat-pulse flowmeter probe, at specific depths inferred from field plots of the caliper, FTemp, and FRes logs. Flowmeter data were initially recorded under ambient conditions. The same test depths were subsequently repeated while pumping at approximately 0.5 gallons per minute (gpm) with a Fultz pump.

All geophysical log data were recorded on a laptop computer's hard drive, and copied to CD-ROM as a backup precaution.

Post-survey plot scales were adjusted to display as much detail as possible. All conventional logs and flowmeter data (where recorded) were merged onto one plot, to aid data correlation. Televiewer logs are presented on separate pages, at an enlarged scale, for clarity.

Quality Assurance Checks

The following checks were performed during the fieldwork, to help assure that the geophysical logging probes were functioning properly:

The caliper probe's calibration was checked using two rings of known diameter (3.51 and 10.16 inches).

The ABI probe was visually examined prior to each logging run, to confirm that the mirror's motor was rotating in the proper direction. Following this check, the probe was not turned off until data collection was complete.

Equipment Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination consisted of an Alconox scrub and tap water rinse of the logging cable and probes between logging runs.

SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Measured geophysical-log depths are estimated to be accurate within ± 0.2 feet at this site, allowing for some slippage of the winches' depth-measurement wheels.

The caliper-probe arms can measure borehole diameters up to approximately 17 inches. Caliper logs can most-confidently detect fractures that cross a borehole at moderate angles, e.g. less than approximately 70 degrees from horizontal. Caliper logs may not accurately detect near-vertical fractures.

The heat-pulse flowmeter probe can measure water flow rates between 0.02 and approximately 1.0 to 1.2 gallons per minute (gpm). Higher flow rates may be erroneously characterized as zero flow by this probe.

Hydraulically-active fracture zones were inferred by correlating numerous geophysical logs. These interpretations are a subjective judgment based upon available data.

Acoustic televiewer probes rely on a three-component magnetometer to orient the recorded images with respect to magnetic north. These images become distorted when the magnetometers approach the bottom of steel casing, typically beginning approximately 4 feet below the steel. The upper portion of each unoriented televiewer image was imported into the WellCAD log-plot software and manually rotated to match a distinctive feature below the magnetically distorted interval, to provide usable images throughout the entire water-filled and uncased borehole depth ranges. Dip orientations of televiewer-inferred features within 4 feet of a steel casing are therefore approximate.

Calculated down-dip compass azimuths of nearly-horizontal planar features have larger uncertainties than azimuths of steeper-dipping features.

RESULTS

Geophysical log data and generalized log interpretations are described below. Specific interpretations regarding hydraulically-active fracture depths are listed in the "comments" column on each conventional log plot.

All geophysical logs described in this report are presented in Appendix A. Summary televiewer interpretations are provided in Appendix B. These televiewer-interpretation tables are Excel spreadsheets listing observed planar-feature depths, down-dip compass directions for each inferred feature (note that this is perpendicular to the strike direction), feature dip angles with respect to horizontal, and whether an inferred feature was judged to be relatively open or less-open.

Caliper log data are presented in the left conventional log-plot column. Caliper inflections to the right indicate borehole enlargements, for example at casing joints, or where the drill bit passed through a fracture zone.

Fluid temperature (FTemp) and fluid resistivity (FRes) logs are presented in the next conventional log-plot column. Localized inflections or changes in slope of FTemp or FRes logs typically represent water entering or exiting a borehole. Large inflections at the very bottom of a borehole may represent only accumulated sediments with temperature or electrical properties that contrast with the water column.

Heat-pulse flowmeter data from well BR-1 are presented on the caliper panel (ambient flow measurements) and on that well's FTemp/FRes panel (flow measurements while pumping). Shaded boxes to the left of centerline on either panel represent downwards water flow, with the box length indicating the flow magnitude in gpm. Shaded boxes to the right of a panel's centerline represent upwards water flow. Filled circles represent depths where "zero" flow was observed (i.e., flow less than the probe's minimum detectable rate, approximately 0.02 gpm). Flowmeter test depths were selected on-site using field plots of the caliper, fluid temperature, and fluid conductivity logs. Note that the plotted flow magnitudes were normalized using an assumed multiple of 2.0 (typical for 6-inch diameter boreholes) to help account for some water that typically bypasses the probe's flexible diverter petals.

Acoustic televiewer data are presented via two columns (ABI40 "traveltime" and "amplitude"), where each column represents a cylindrical image sliced down the north edge and laid flat on the printed page. Magnetic north is at the left edge of each column, and the plots progress through east, south, west, and back to north at the right-hand edge.

Acoustic televiewer data were evaluated using WellCAD's image-processing module, to measure planar feature dip angles and down-dip azimuths. All down-dip azimuths are referenced to magnetic north. Measured feature orientations are indicated by tadpole plots, where each filled-circle indicates a feature's dip angle from horizontal (plotted on a graph that ranges between zero and 90 degrees from left to right). Each tadpole tail points in the feature's down-dip azimuth, assuming that magnetic north is straight up on the printed page. Note that the down-dip azimuth indicated by each tadpole tail is perpendicular to the feature's strike direction. Also note that the tadpole orientations were corrected for borehole deviation from a vertical orientation.

Planes represented on both the ABI traveltime and amplitude plots are denoted as "open" features. Features represented only on the ABI amplitude plots are likely to have smaller apertures (or possibly represent bedding, foliation or tight or mineral-filled joints), and are therefore judged relatively "less-open". Red tadpoles, and red sine-curve lines superimposed on the ABI plots, represent inferred "open" fractures. Black tadpoles, and black sine curves on the ABI plots, represent interpreted "less-open" features. The tadpoles are also presented on the conventional log plots, to help indicate the possible orientations of planar features that contributed to groundwater flow observed in each borehole.

Televiewer interpretations are summarized using rose diagrams, to indicate the predominant down-dip azimuth(s) of features observed in a borehole. These rose diagrams are presented with magnetic north oriented straight up on the printed page. The red rose diagrams represent inferred open features, and the black rose diagrams represent inferred less-open features.

A stereoplot also summarizes the open and less-open feature orientations inferred from the televiewer logs. Each stereoplot was prepared using an equal-angle (Schmidt) projection on the southern hemisphere, with north oriented straight up on the printed page. The pole to a horizontal feature would plot near the diagram's center, whereas a vertical feature's pole would plot at the diagram's outer edge, opposite the feature's down-dip compass azimuth.

Annotations on the conventional log plot describe interpreted hydraulically-active depths, based on correlations between all of the available log data. Selected observations that may be of particular interest are described below.

BR-1

This well's caliper log shows numerous enlargements throughout the uncased depth range. The biggest enlargements were observed near 30, 55, 69, and 88 to 91 feet deep.

FTemp and/or FRes inflections judged likely to represent hydraulically-active zones are visible near the casing bottom, and also near 24, 32, possibly 41, 44, 49 to 50, possibly 61, possibly 82 to 83, possibly 91, and 97.5 feet deep.

Weak ambient upward and downward flow was observed at several depths, indicating numerous small differences in hydraulic head versus depth. For example, water that entered between 42 to 52 feet deep flowed both up and down towards zones of lower hydraulic head. Additional weak downward ambient inflow entered between 62 to 72 feet deep, and exited between 72 to 82 feet.

Upward flow while pumping originated greater than 93 feet deep. Additional inflow while pumping entered between 82 to 93, 62 to 72, 52 to 62, 42 to 52, and 32 to 42 feet deep. Most inflow while pumping entered between 23.5 to 32 feet deep. The slightly lower upward flow rate observed within the casing (while pumping) may be due to some of the upward flow recharging shallow fractures near the casing bottom.

Most interpreted less-open planar features (black rose diagram) dip down towards the west-northwest, northwest, and southeast. Interpreted open planar features (red rose diagram) exhibited similar down-dip azimuths.

The stereoplot diagram shows three distinct clusters of feature poles. Tightly grouped red and black poles near the diagram's right edge represent open and less-open planes that dip down towards the west-northwest and northwest between 30 to 70 degrees from horizontal. A smaller loosely-arranged group of red and black poles near the stereoplot's upper left side represent open and less-open planes that dip down towards the southeast, mostly between 40 to 80 degrees from horizontal. A few closely-spaced black poles near the stereoplot's lower left edge represent less-open planes that dip down towards the northeast at approximately 70 degrees from horizontal.

Note the open planar feature that spans approximately 4.5 feet of vertical depth across the 6-inch diameter borehole near 90 feet deep. This plane dips more than 80 degrees from horizontal, down towards the south-southeast, and caused the biggest caliper enlargement shown on the well BR-1 conventional log plot.

BR-3

This borehole's caliper log shows numerous small enlargements throughout the uncased depth range, and a big enlargement at the casing bottom.

FRes data values show a decrease coinciding with the casing bottom, and a slope change near 47 feet, that may represent hydraulically-active fractures at those depths. Minor FTemp inflections suggest possible hydraulically active zones near 49, 57 to 78, 84, 90, and 92 to 113 feet deep.

The ABI40 traveltime image indicates that the caliper enlargement immediately below the steel casing is actually a pre-drilled socket in the rock, but the casing is set approximately one foot above the socket's deepest point.

The black rose diagram shows that most interpreted less-open planar features dip down towards the west-northwest and east-northeast at this well. The red rose diagram indicates that most open planar features dip down towards the northwest, west-northwest, north-northwest, and southeast.

The stereoplot diagram shows at least three possible groups of planar-feature poles. Most poles are plotted in a tight cluster near the diagram's right edge, representing less-open (black) and open (red) planes that dip down towards the west-northwest and northwest at approximately 35 to 80 degrees from horizontal. A small group of poles located above and left of the diagram's center represents open and less-open planes that dip down to the southeast at approximately 40 to 75 degrees. Most of the remaining poles are located throughout the stereoplot's lower left quadrant, representing mostly less-open poles that dip down towards roughly the northeast at dip angles ranging between 20 to 80 degrees from horizontal.

BR-5

The BR-5 caliper log shows a distinct enlargement immediately below the casing bottom, and relatively little diameter variation throughout the remainder of this well.

A distinct FRes decrease coincides with the caliper enlargement at the casing bottom, suggesting that the enlargement may be hydraulically active. Unusually uniform FRes data values greater than 65 feet deep suggest that either: a) ambient water flow may be moving up or down through the well greater than 65 feet deep, or b) the well may have very limited yield greater than 65 feet deep. Numerous small FTemp variations suggest possible hydraulically active zones below 65 feet deep.

The ABI image shows only widely separated less-open planar features. The high-amplitude (bright yellow) reflections on the amplitude column also suggest relatively hard and competent bedrock.

The black rose diagram indicates that most interpreted less-open planar features dip down towards the northwest, north-northeast, and east-southeast.

The stereoplot diagram shows at least two, possibly three, clusters of feature poles. The largest cluster is located in the diagram's lower right quadrant; these black poles represent less-open planes that dip down towards the northwest at approximately 40 to 75 degrees from horizontal. A small group of black poles near the diagram's lower left edge represents less-open planes that dip down towards the north-northeast at roughly 80 degrees from horizontal. A loosely arranged group of black poles in the stereoplot's upper left quadrant represents less-open planes that dip down generally towards the southeast at approximately 40 to 60 degrees from horizontal.

* * * * *

We appreciate this opportunity to provide geophysical services, and we welcome questions concerning this report. Please call the undersigned at 508/429-2430 if we may provide additional information that would benefit ERM's project.

Sincerely,

GEOPHYSICAL APPLICATIONS, INC.

James Coffman
Geophysicist

Peter Giger
Geophysicist

Mark Blackey
Principal and Geophysicist

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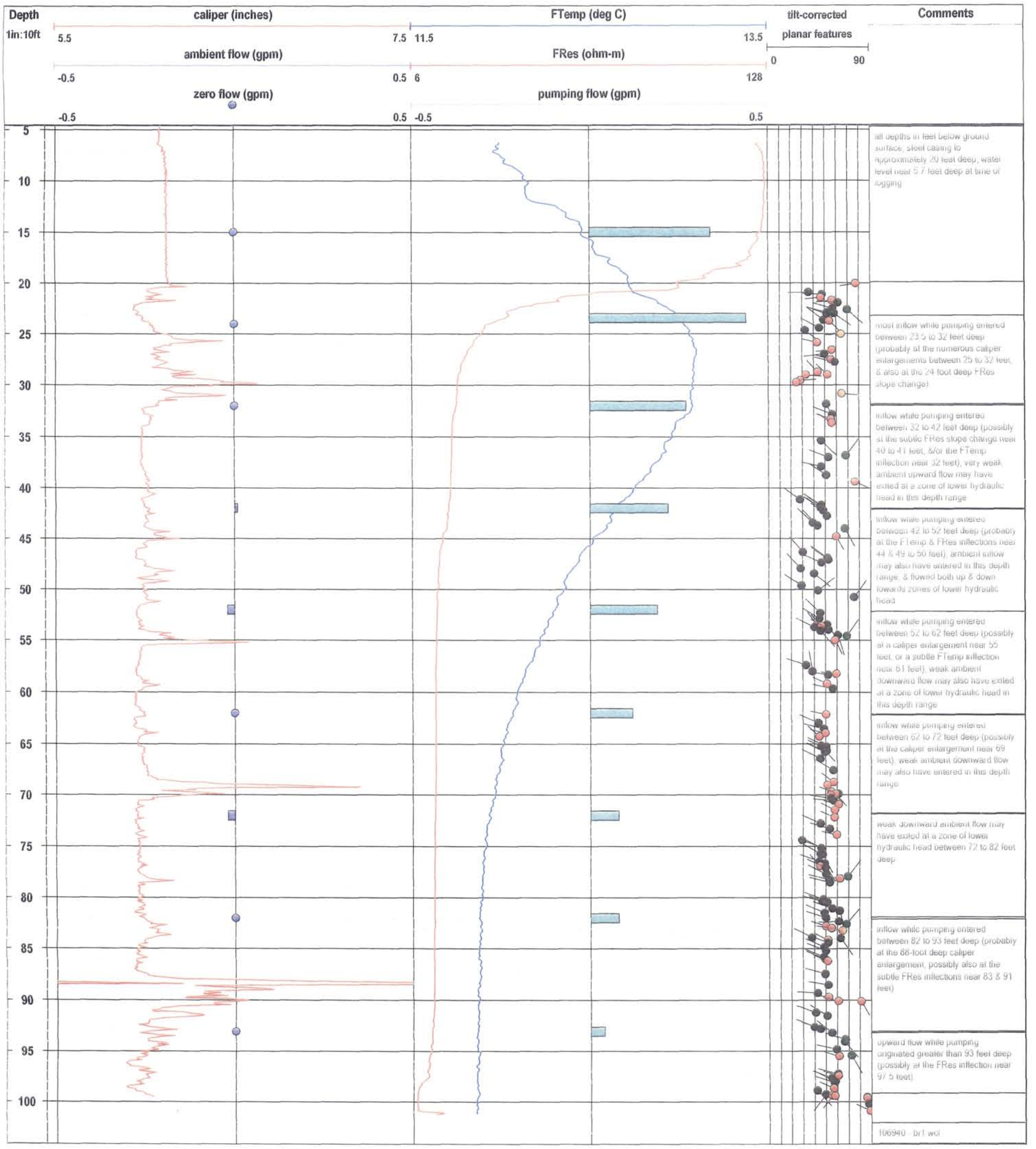
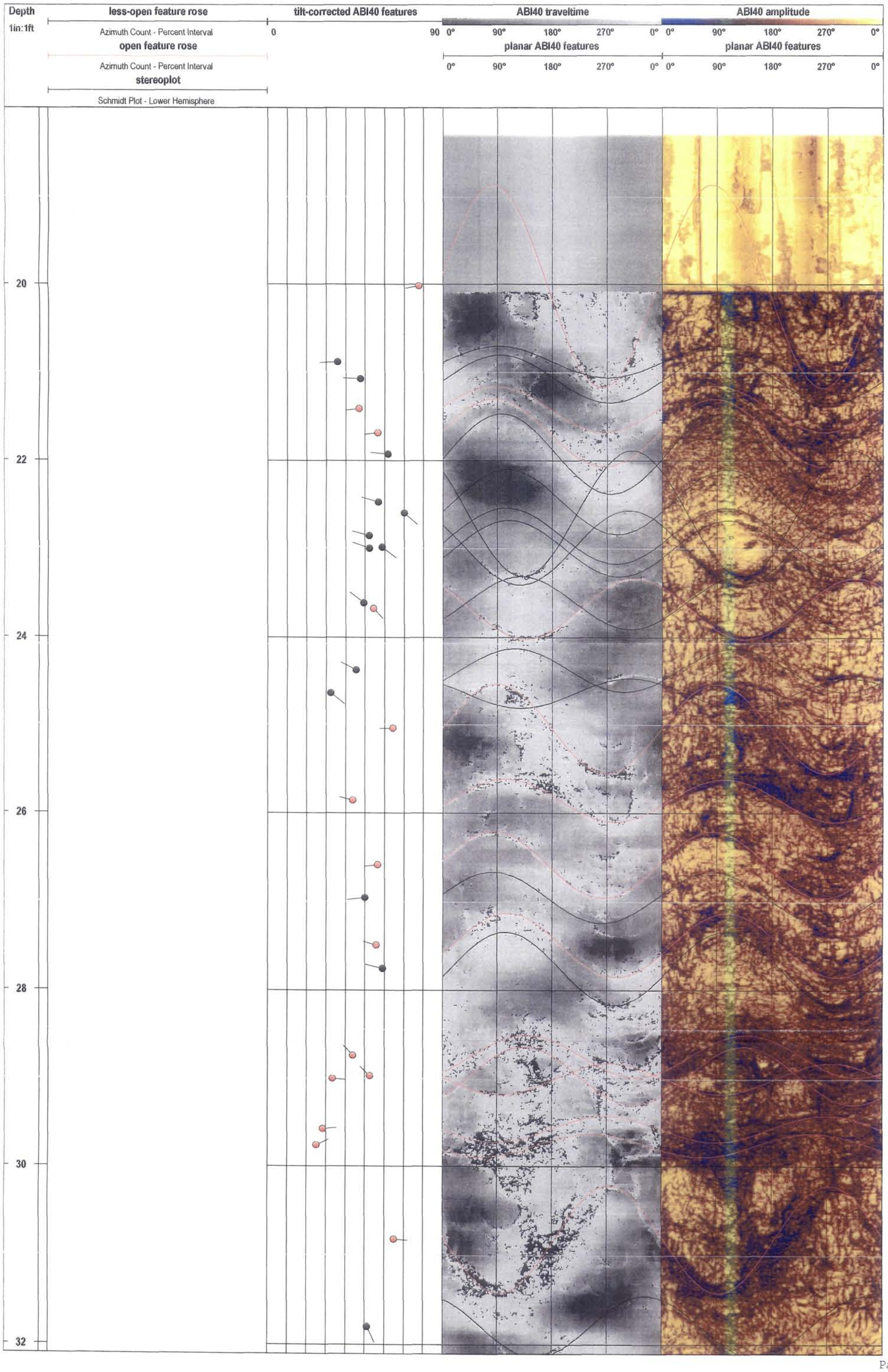
Appendix A

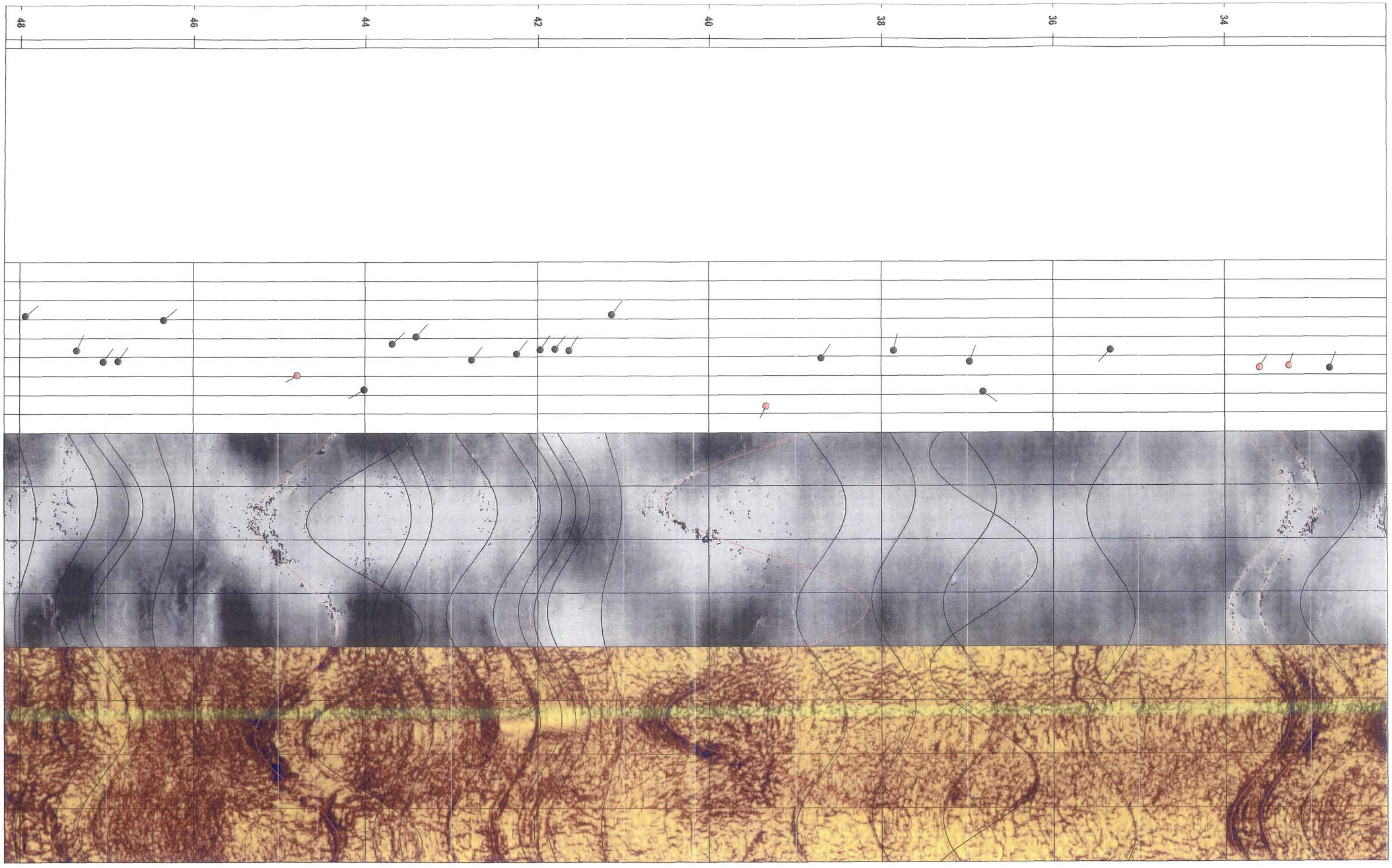
Borehole Geophysics Log Plots

ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-1 conventional logs



ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-1 acoustic televiewer log

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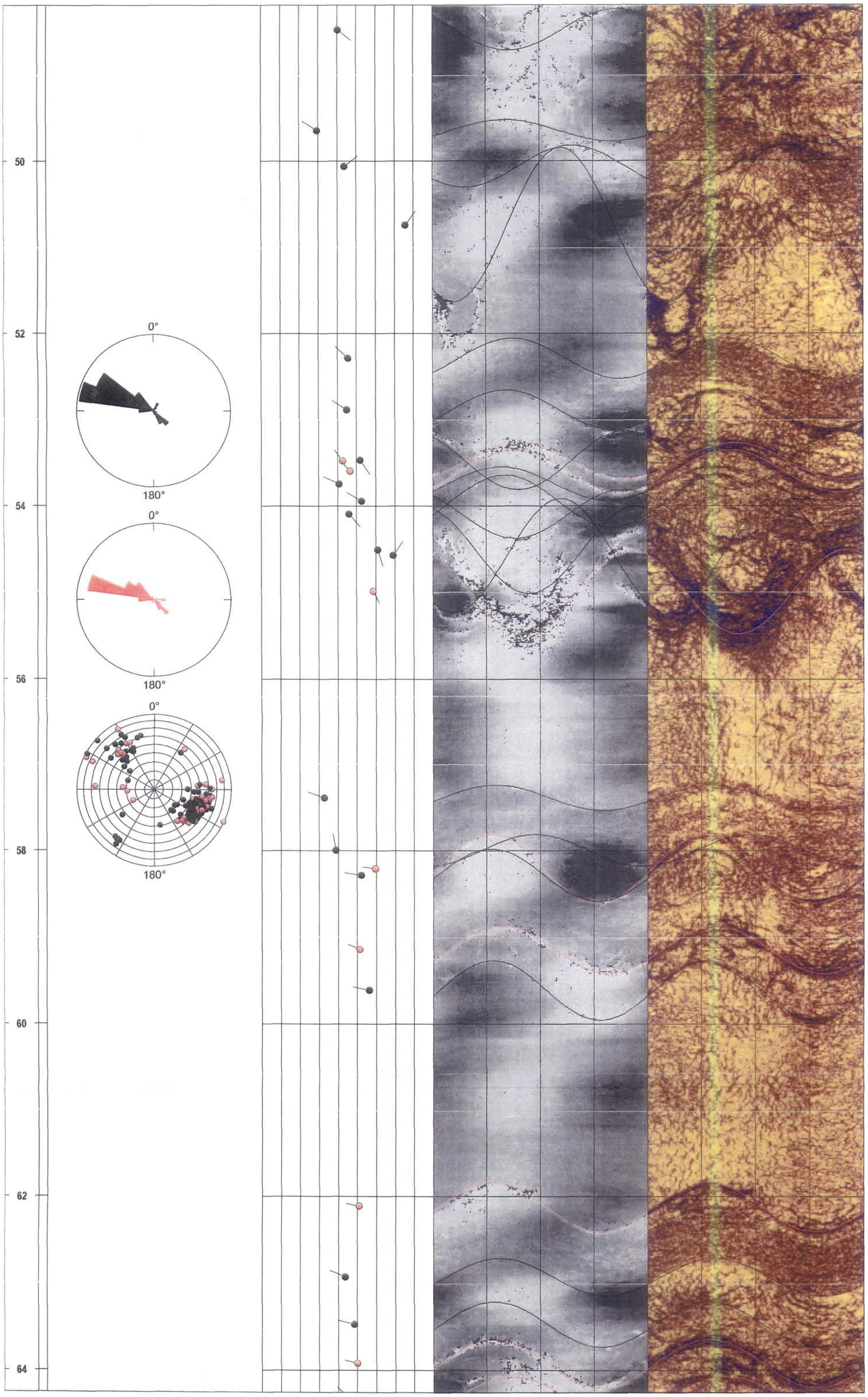
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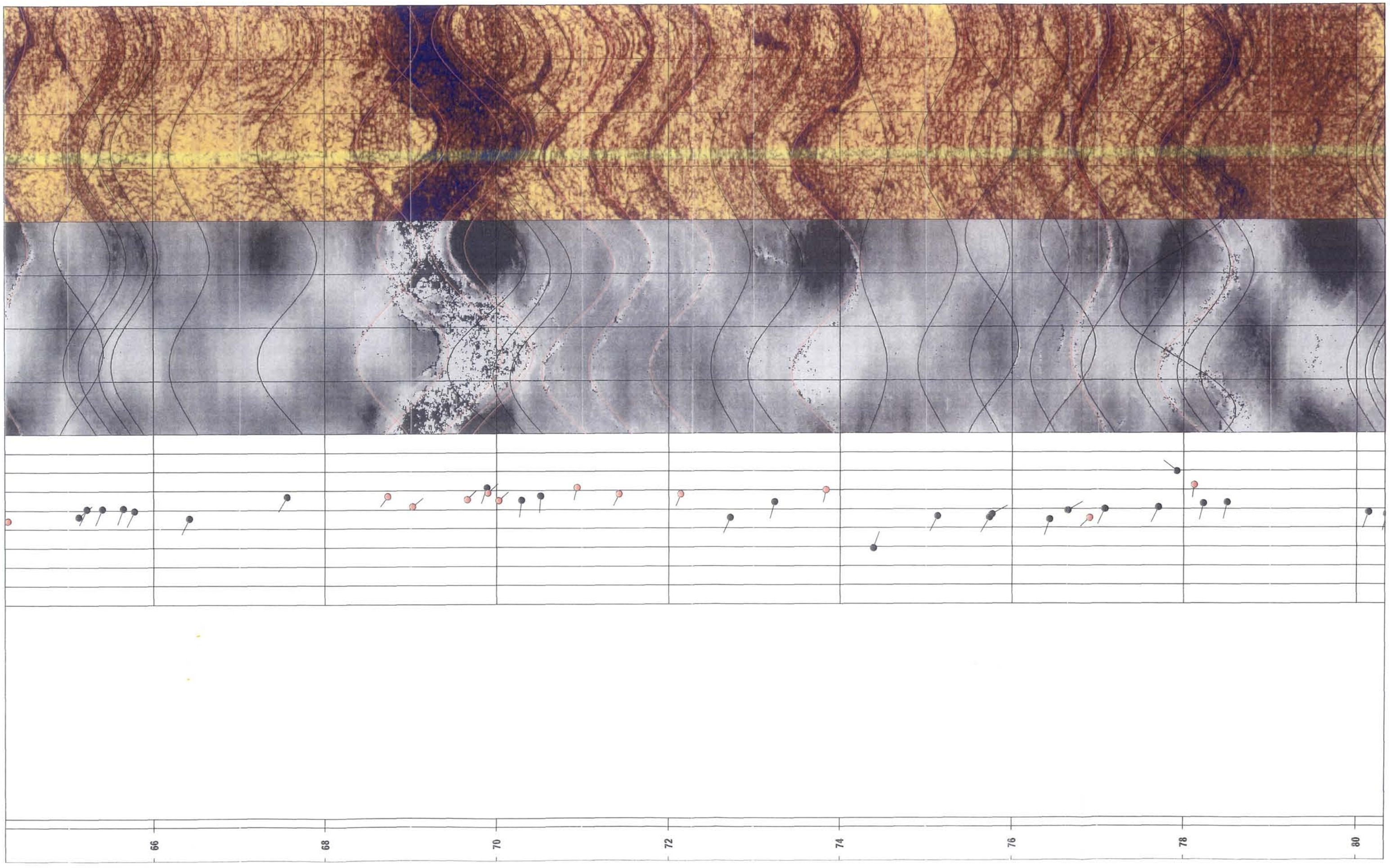
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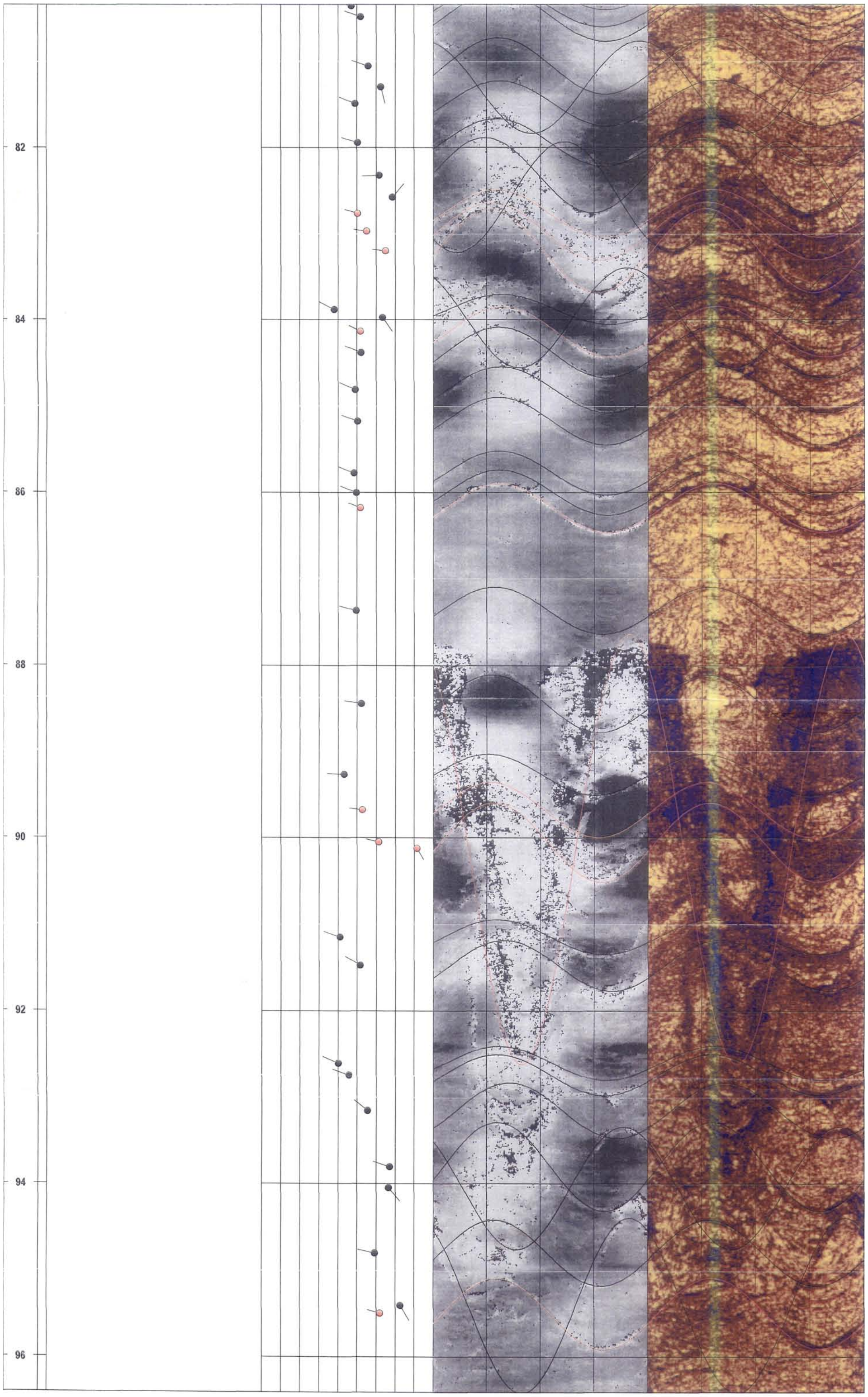
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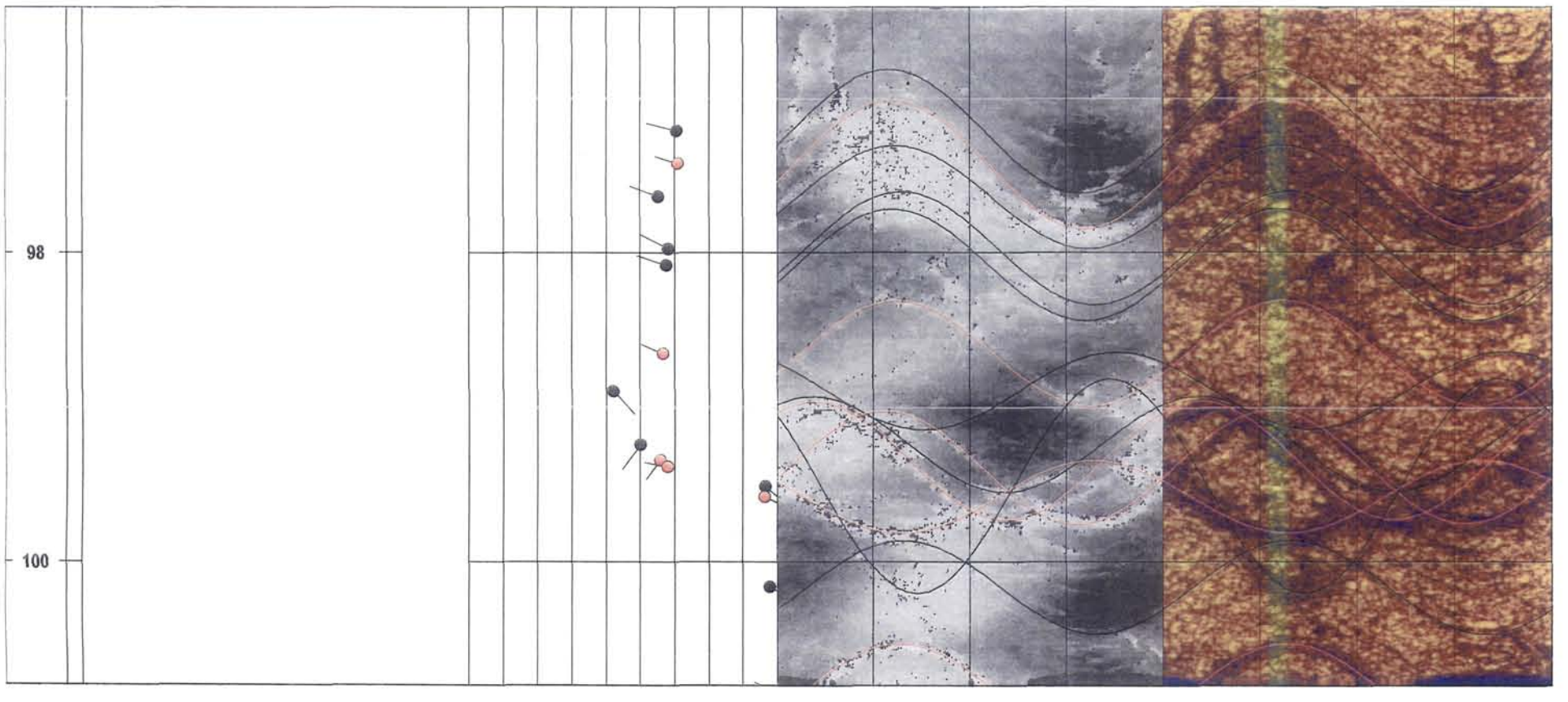
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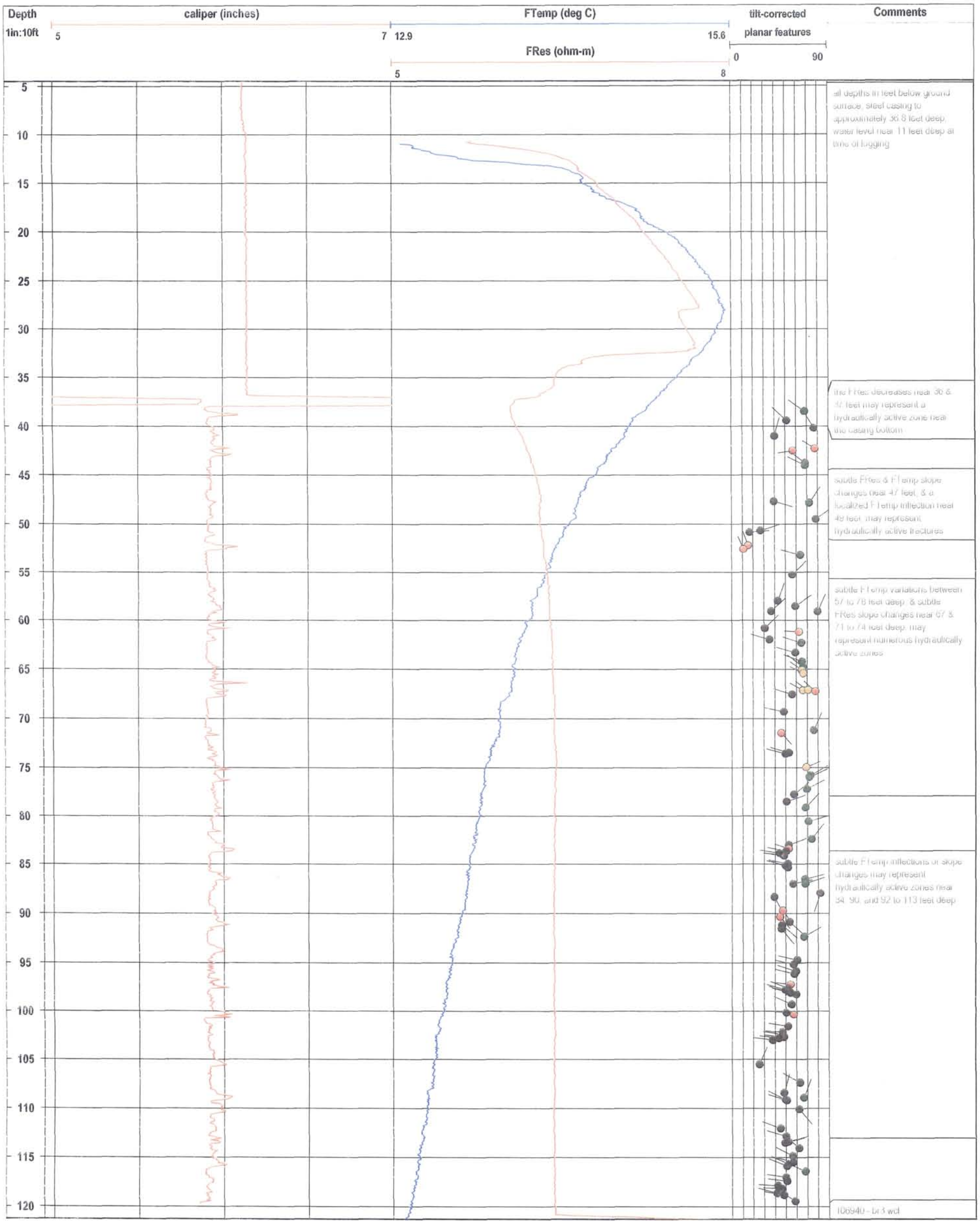
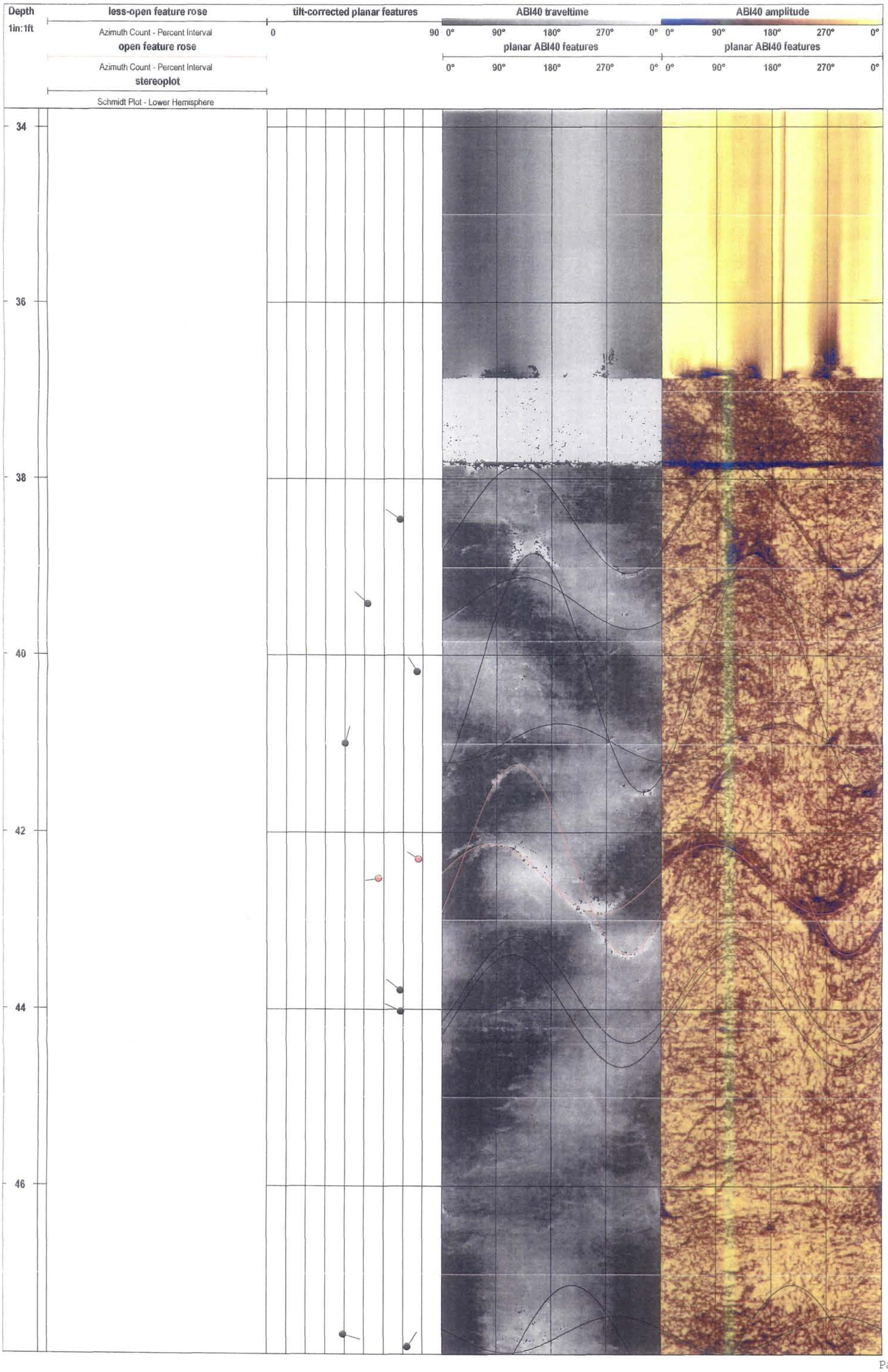
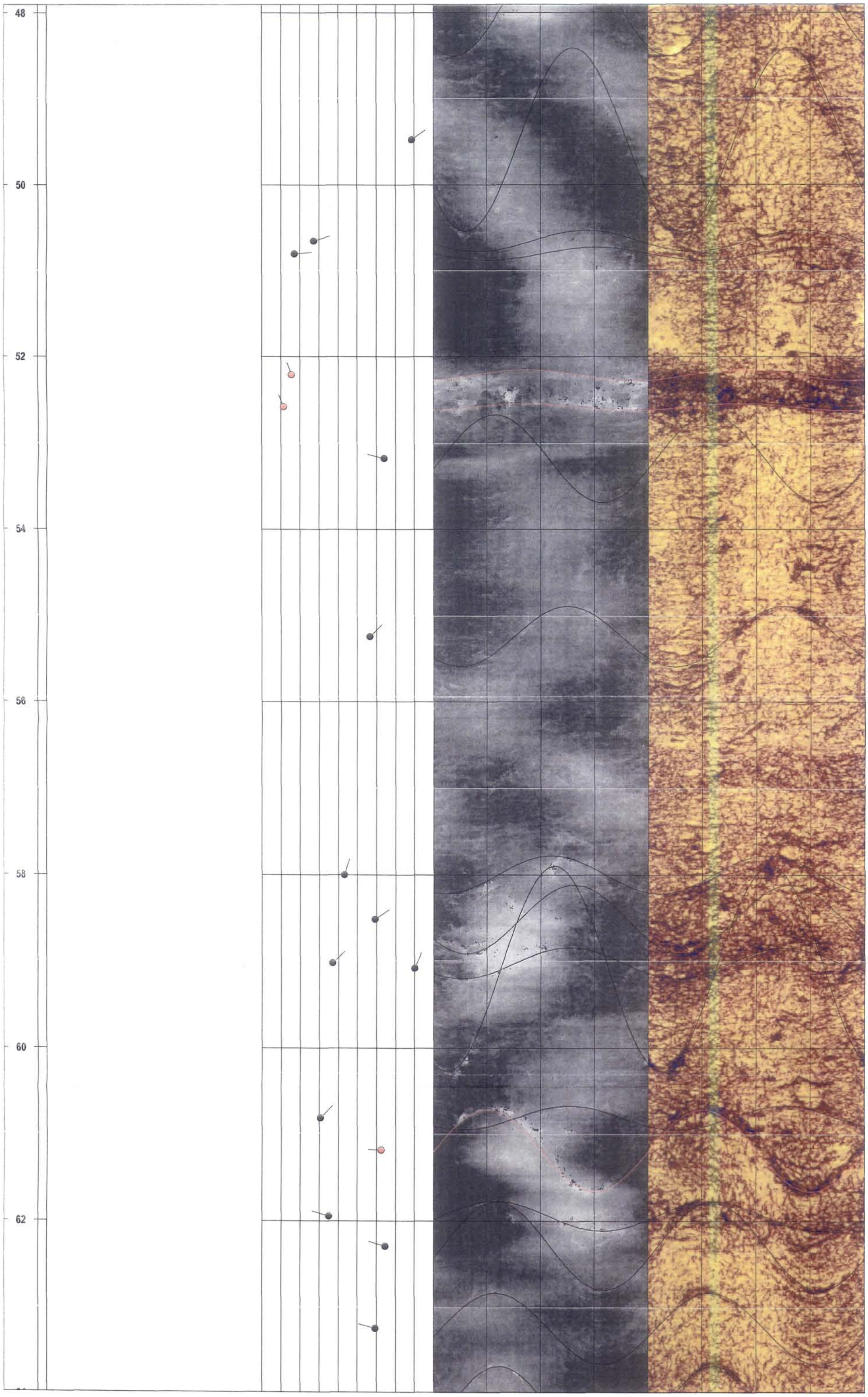
ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-3 conventional logs



ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-3 acoustic televiewer log

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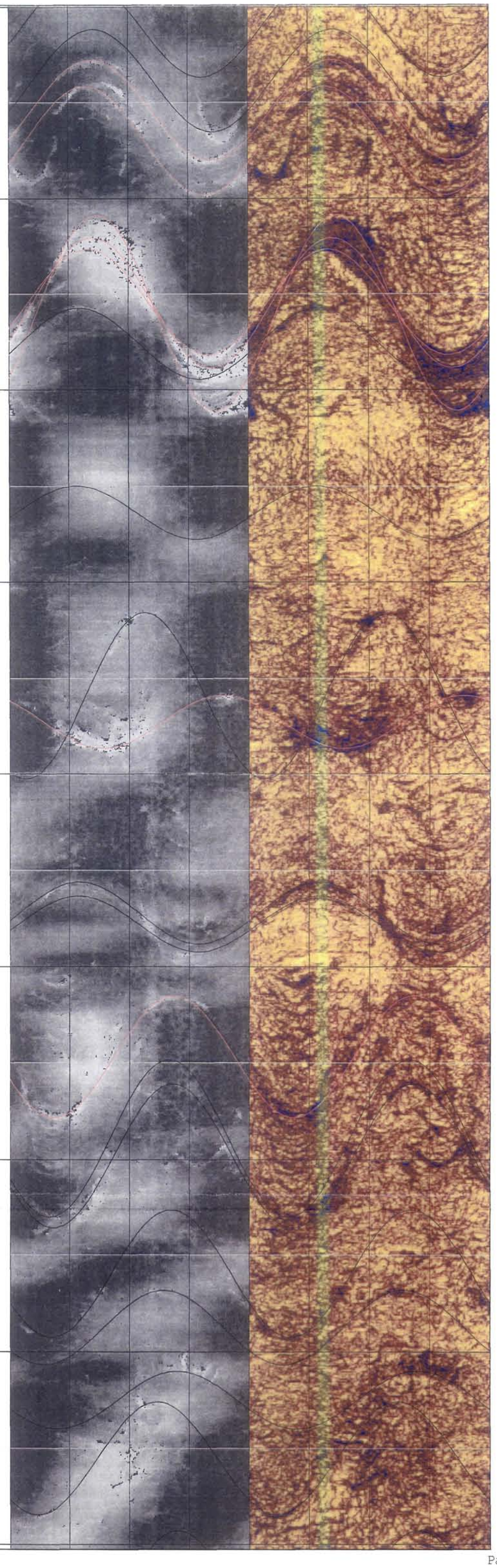

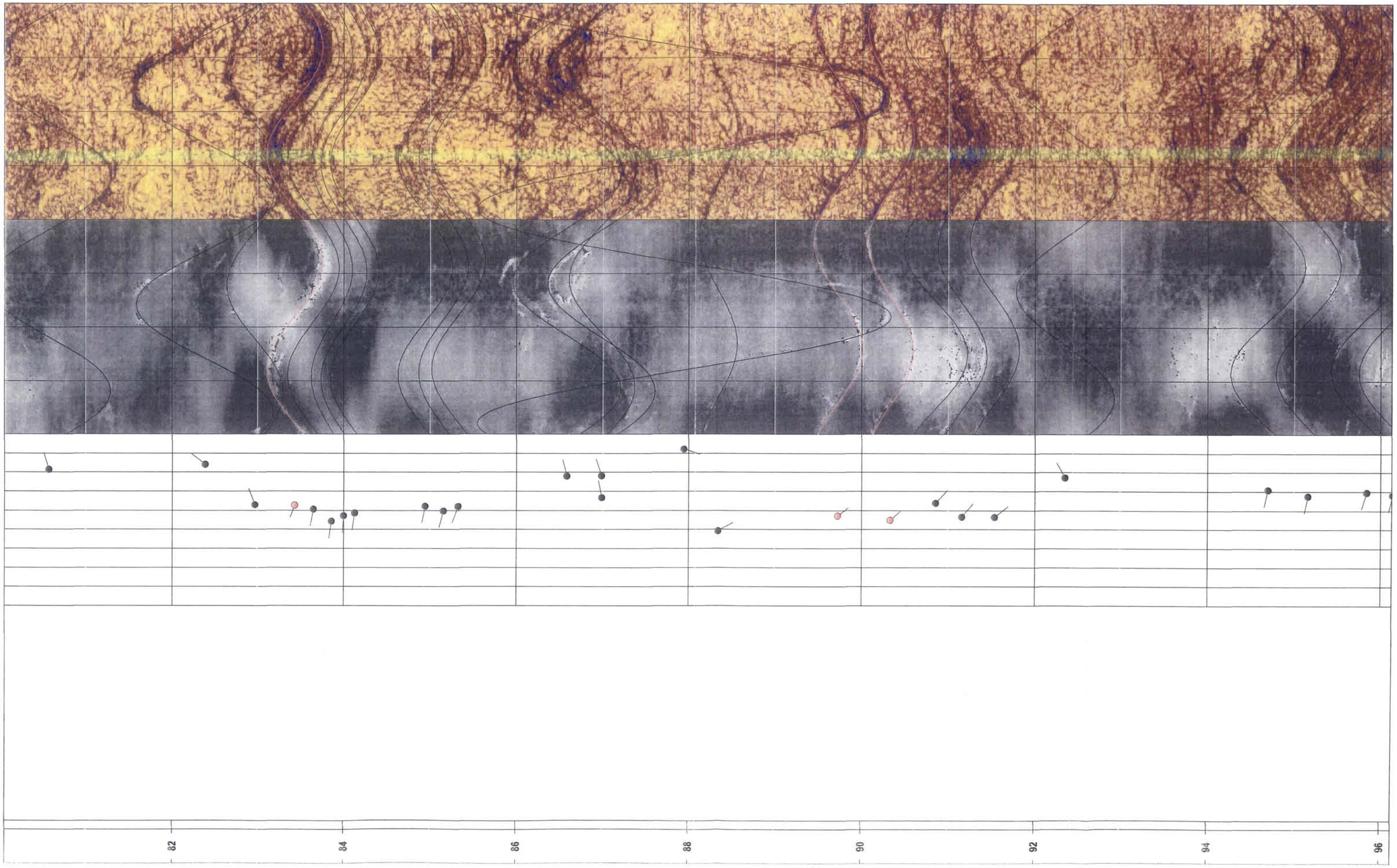
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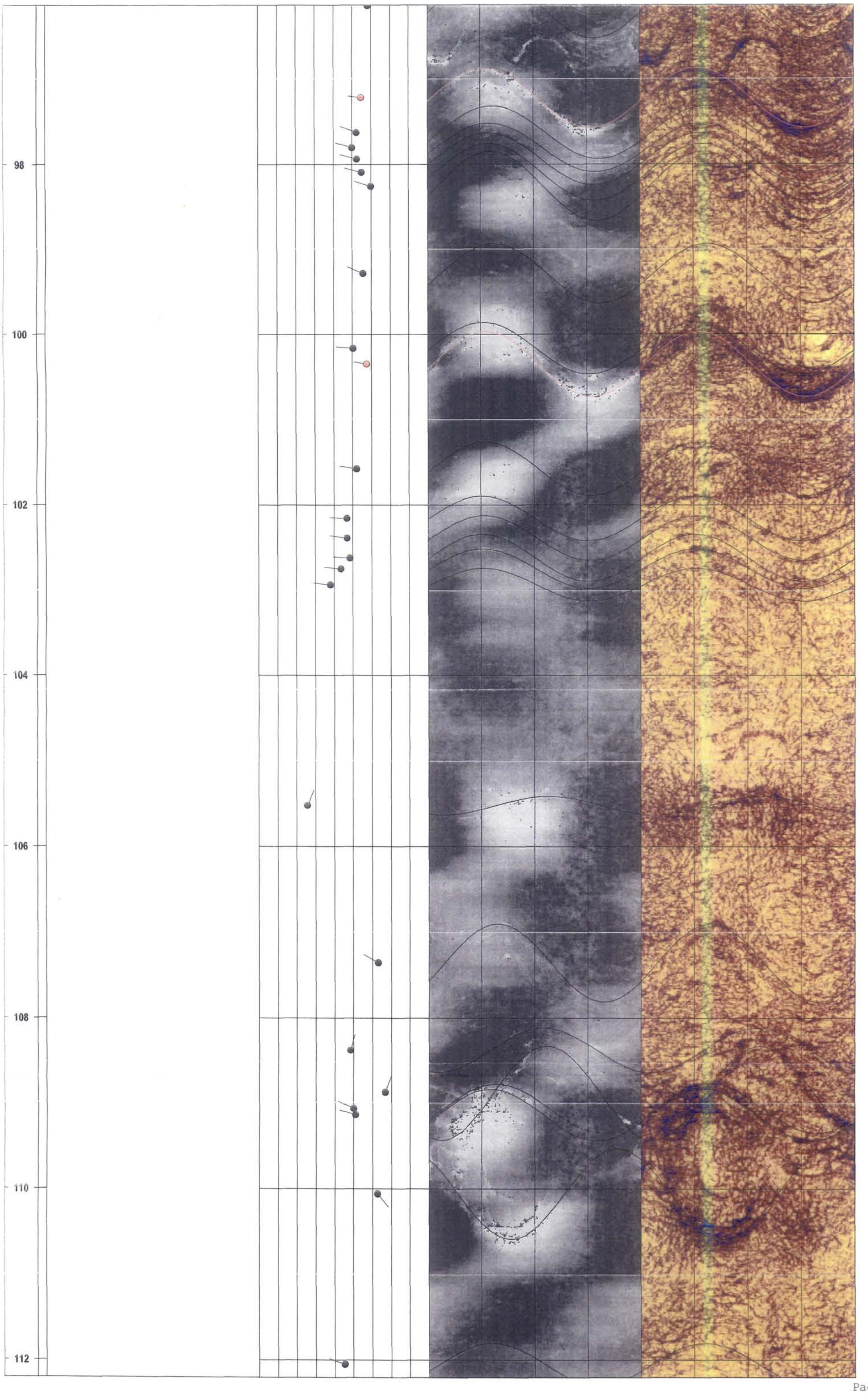
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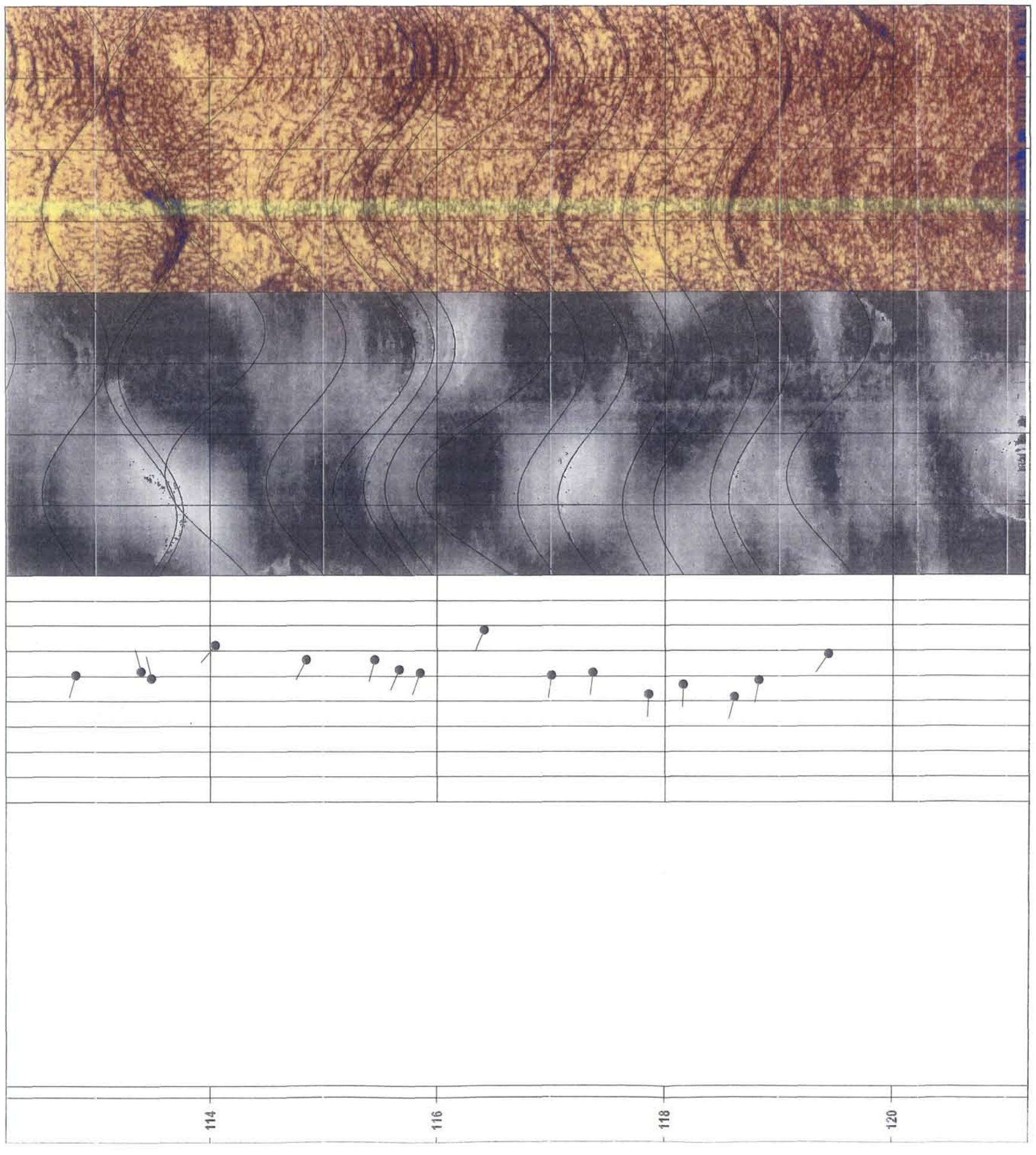
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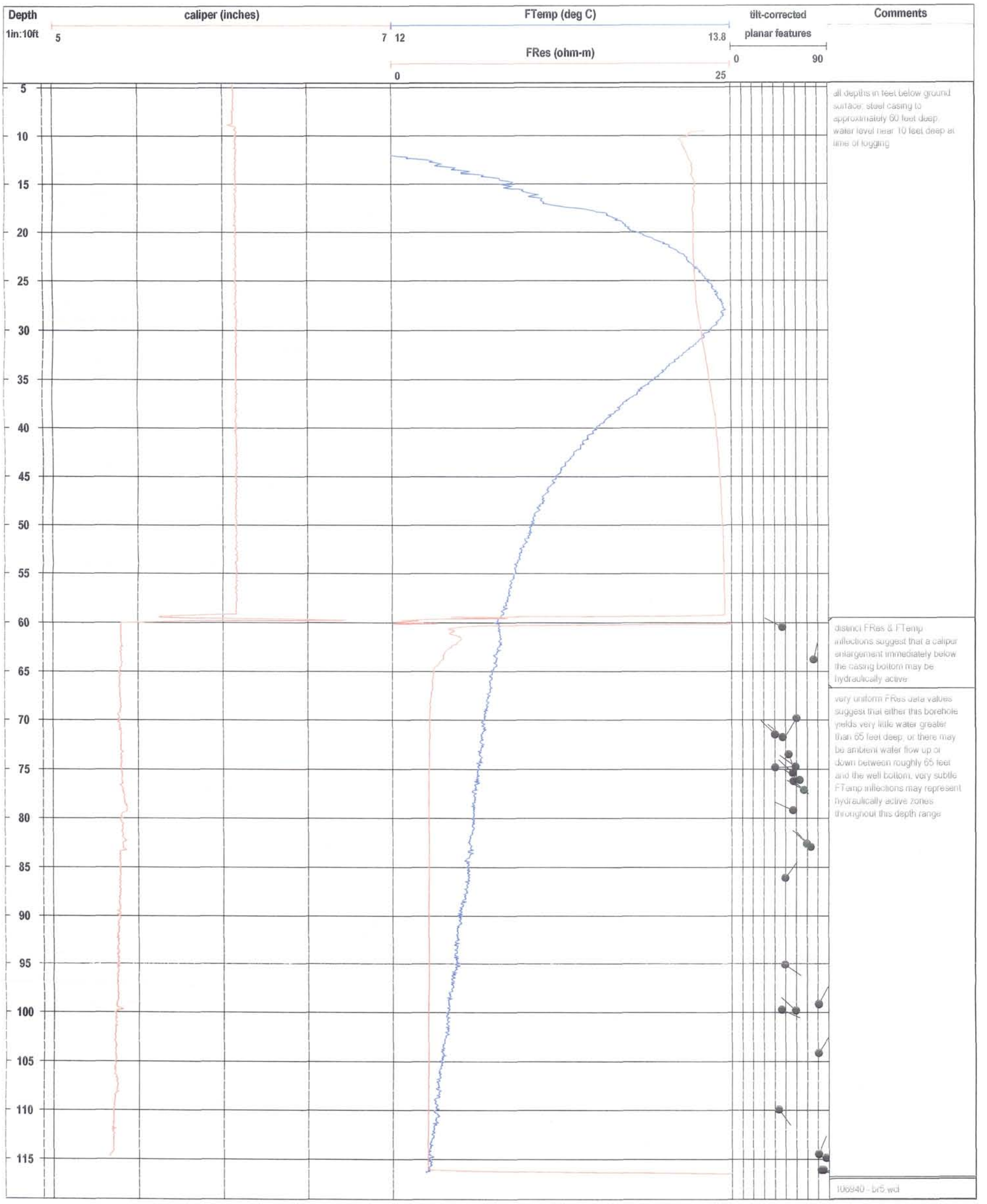
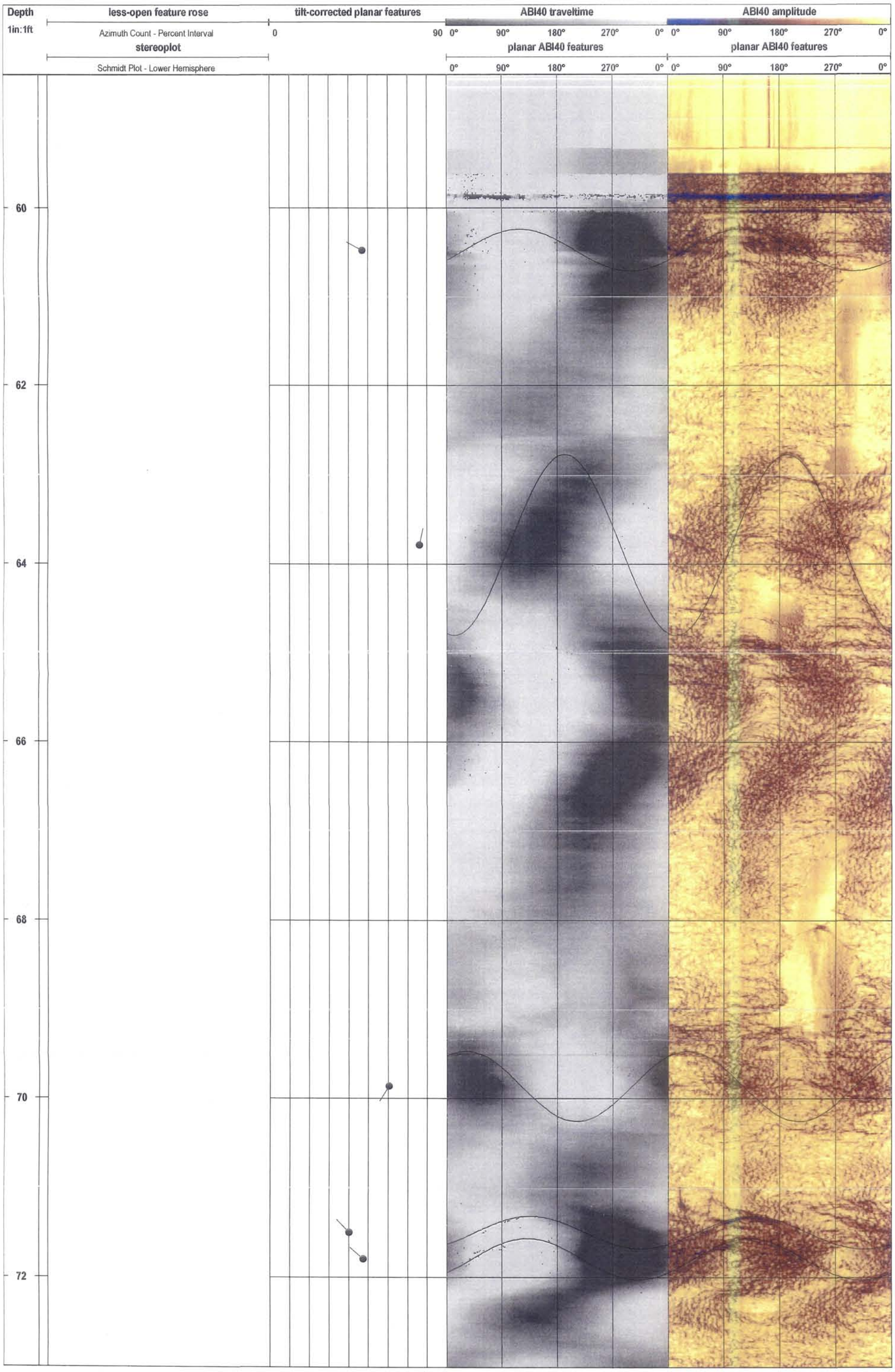
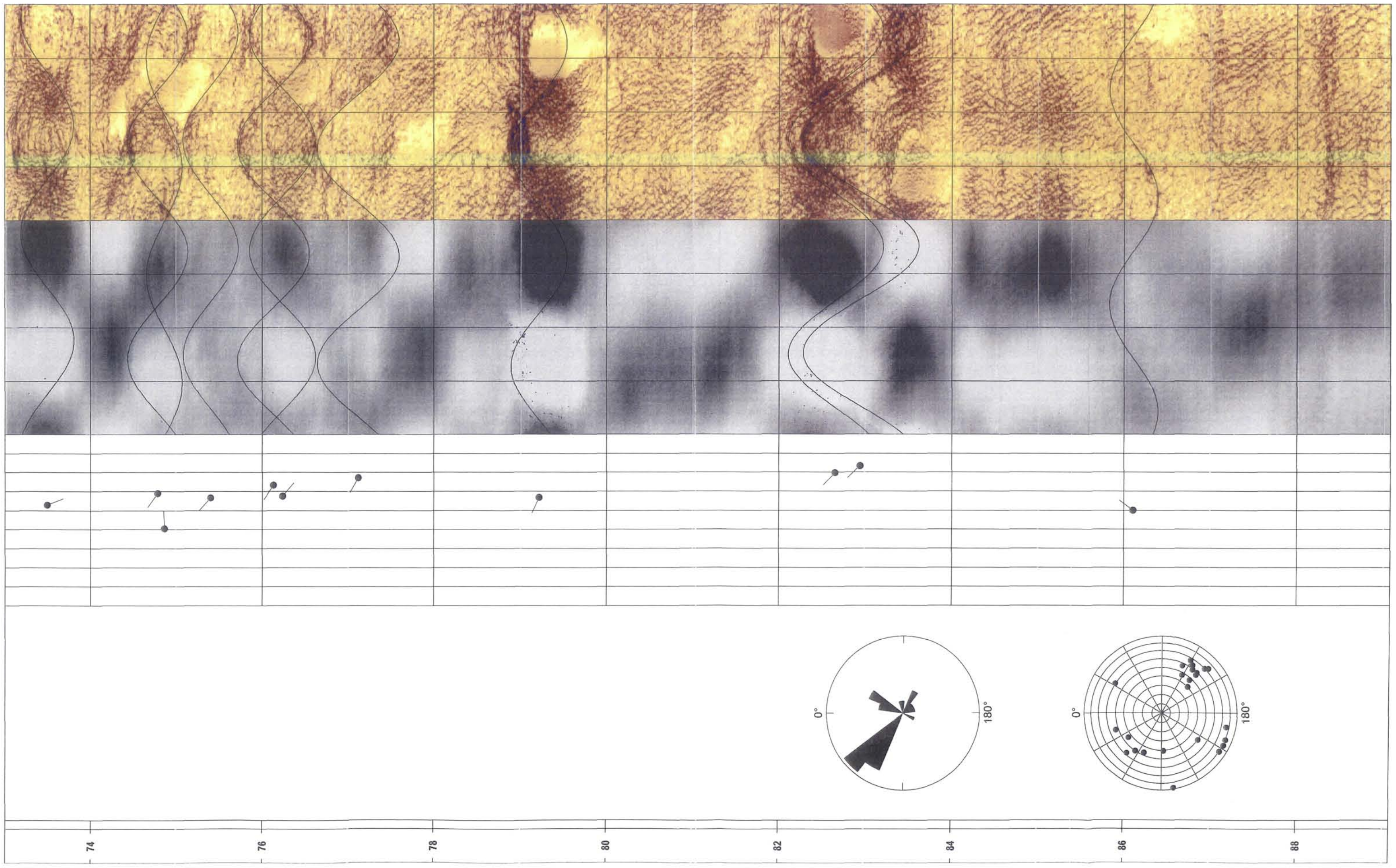
ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-5 conventional logs



ERM / New Milford, CT - BR-5 acoustic televiewer log

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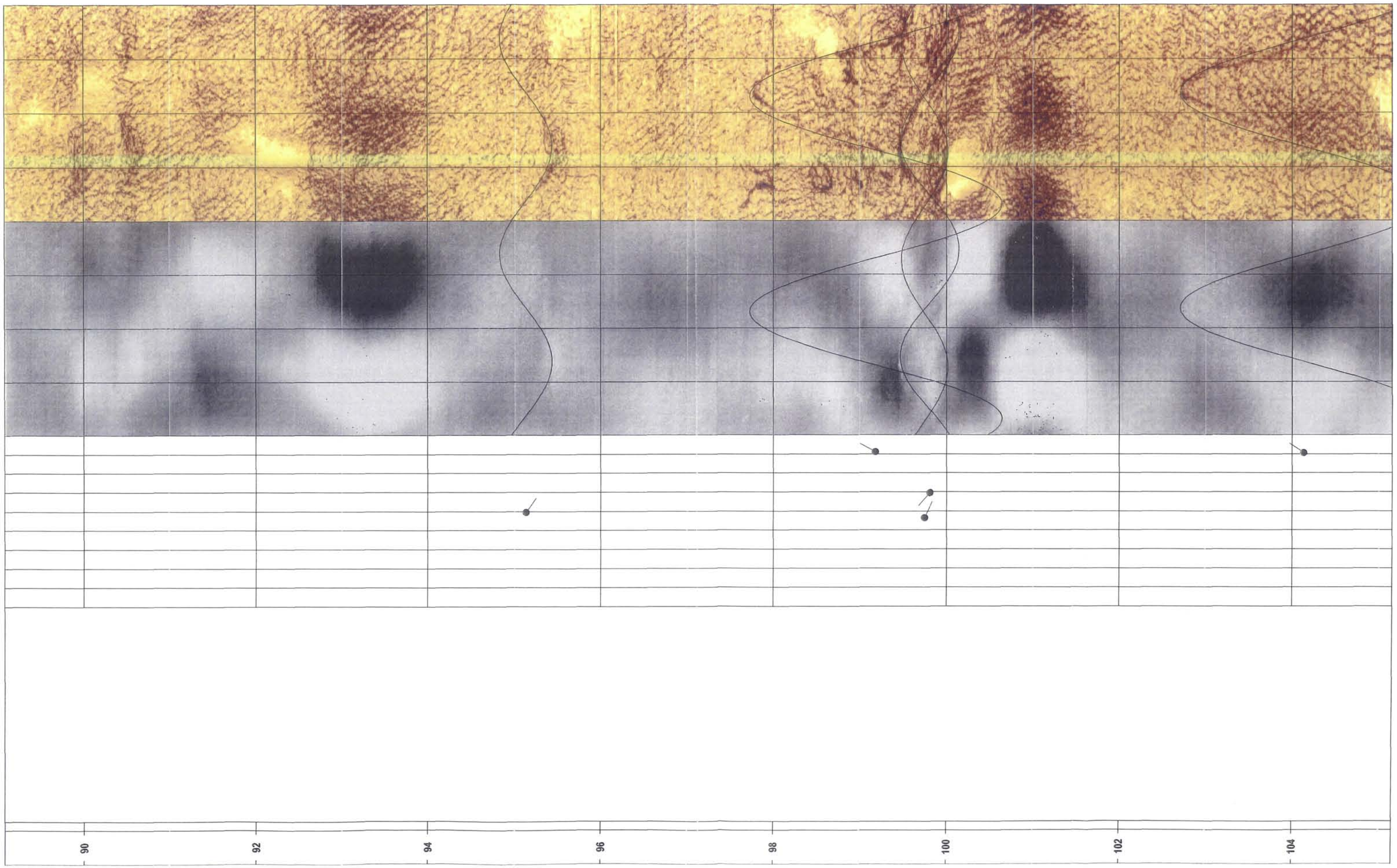
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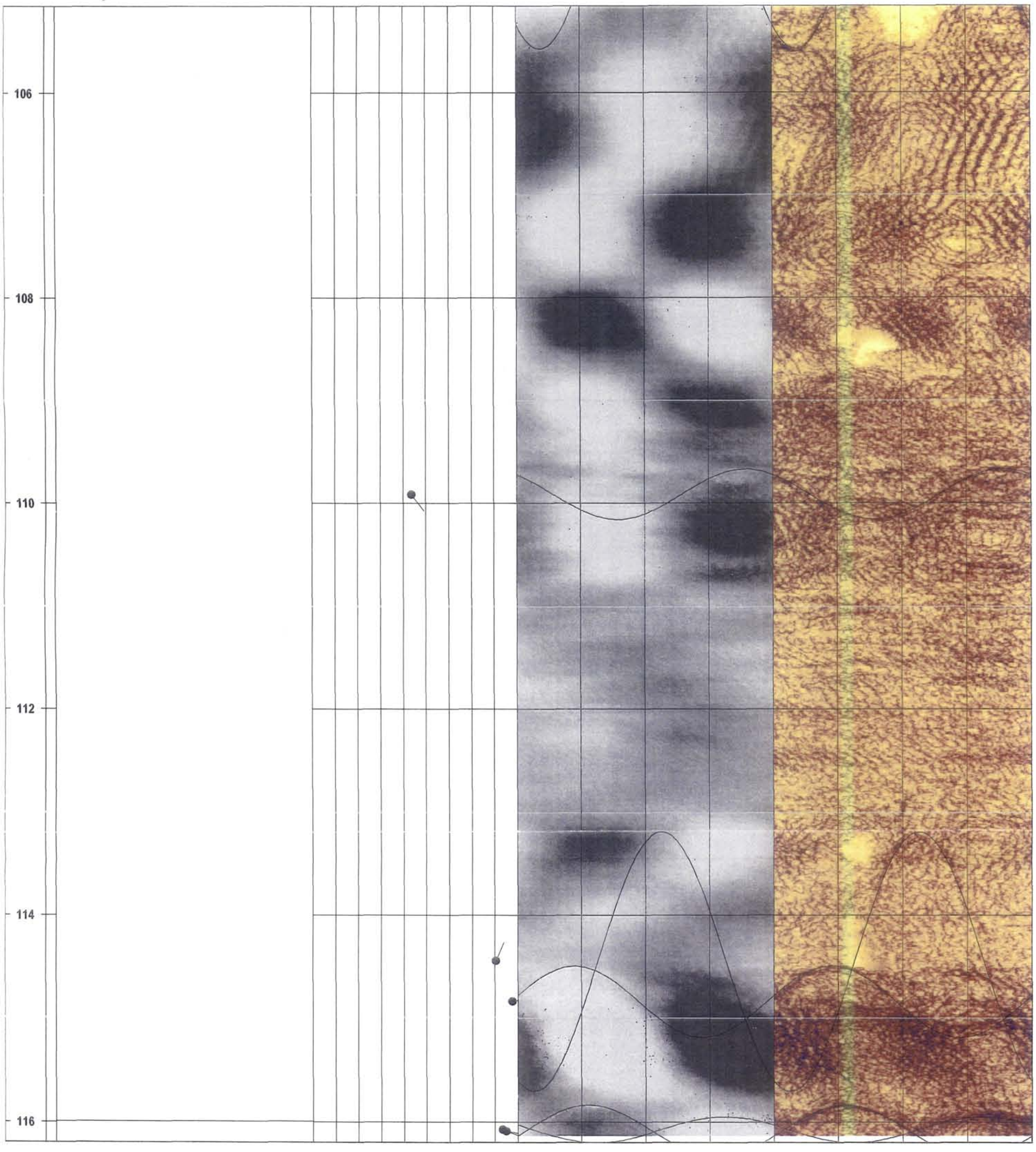
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Appendix B

Planar-feature Orientations Measured from Acoustic Televiewer Logs

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-1 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br1i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
20.02	262.0	77.7	open
20.88	269.3	36.1	less-open
21.08	273.2	47.8	less-open
21.41	265.0	47.0	open
21.68	264.7	56.7	open
21.93	276.2	61.9	less-open
22.47	286.6	57.1	less-open
22.60	131.5	70.3	less-open
22.86	285.0	52.4	less-open
22.99	126.8	58.8	less-open
23.00	289.6	52.4	less-open
23.61	307.9	49.5	less-open
23.67	136.3	54.5	open
24.38	298.5	45.5	less-open
24.64	128.2	32.7	less-open
25.04	269.8	64.4	open
25.86	284.0	43.7	open
26.58	264.0	56.7	open
26.95	263.3	50.0	less-open
27.49	286.9	55.9	open
27.76	283.7	59.2	less-open
28.74	318.0	43.9	open
28.96	314.1	52.6	open
28.99	94.3	33.5	open
29.57	85.9	28.7	open
29.76	63.1	25.2	open
30.82	93.1	65.2	open
31.80	154.0	51.3	less-open
32.77	290.8	56.7	less-open
33.25	289.8	55.4	open
33.60	303.3	56.3	open
35.33	133.5	46.9	less-open
36.82	36.6	68.7	less-open
36.97	291.2	52.9	less-open
37.86	282.2	47.0	less-open
38.70	304.0	51.2	less-open
39.34	114.9	76.3	open
41.15	307.5	27.9	less-open
41.64	302.5	46.8	less-open
41.80	307.8	46.1	less-open
41.97	303.6	46.4	less-open
42.24	308.4	48.6	less-open
42.76	310.0	51.7	less-open
43.41	313.7	39.3	less-open

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Calculated dip angles and azimuths were adjusted to correct for borehole deviation from vertical.

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-1 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br1i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
43.69	318.1	43.2	less-open
44.01	151.5	67.5	less-open
44.79	149.4	59.8	open
46.34	318.9	30.6	less-open
46.87	305.4	52.4	less-open
47.04	305.2	52.8	less-open
47.35	294.7	46.7	less-open
47.93	320.1	28.5	less-open
48.47	128.3	40.4	less-open
49.65	303.6	29.5	less-open
50.06	51.1	43.9	less-open
50.74	34.8	75.8	less-open
52.29	314.3	45.8	less-open
52.88	303.3	45.0	less-open
53.47	144.1	52.0	less-open
53.48	323.8	42.9	open
53.59	317.7	46.9	open
53.74	296.4	40.8	less-open
53.95	301.6	52.8	less-open
54.10	139.2	46.1	less-open
54.51	162.5	61.2	less-open
54.58	34.3	69.3	less-open
54.99	153.0	58.8	open
57.39	289.5	33.0	less-open
58.00	350.0	38.9	less-open
58.21	278.0	59.7	open
58.28	279.3	52.4	less-open
59.14	295.4	51.4	open
59.61	281.8	56.4	less-open
62.12	281.4	51.0	open
62.92	293.2	43.8	less-open
63.47	284.3	48.7	less-open
63.92	283.8	50.2	open
64.29	313.1	44.5	open
65.13	140.4	46.6	less-open
65.22	295.6	50.7	less-open
65.41	294.4	50.8	less-open
65.65	290.0	51.0	less-open
65.78	296.3	49.6	less-open
66.42	295.8	45.8	less-open
67.56	301.4	57.1	less-open
68.73	308.1	57.3	open
69.02	140.1	51.9	open
69.66	134.5	55.3	open

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-1 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br1i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
69.89	291.3	61.7	less-open
69.90	138.8	59.0	open
70.03	138.1	54.9	open
70.29	278.5	55.1	less-open
70.52	275.1	57.4	less-open
70.95	284.9	61.8	open
71.43	295.9	58.2	open
72.14	293.2	58.1	open
72.73	293.2	45.6	less-open
73.25	286.1	54.0	less-open
73.84	283.6	60.2	open
74.39	109.1	29.6	less-open
75.14	297.6	46.4	less-open
75.74	299.5	45.8	less-open
75.77	151.8	47.4	less-open
76.43	288.6	44.6	less-open
76.65	149.9	49.4	less-open
76.90	317.4	45.3	open
77.07	295.4	50.0	less-open
77.70	296.6	51.0	less-open
77.92	36.4	70.0	less-open
78.13	280.7	62.6	open
78.23	284.2	52.9	less-open
78.50	284.1	53.5	less-open
80.14	290.0	48.3	less-open
80.35	285.4	47.2	less-open
80.47	290.5	52.0	less-open
81.06	289.9	56.0	less-open
81.3	166.4	62.7	less-open
81.5	293.2	49.2	less-open
81.94	287.5	50.5	less-open
82.32	268.3	61.7	less-open
82.57	39.4	68.6	less-open
82.76	288.4	50.3	open
82.97	279.8	55.3	open
83.2	277.8	65.1	open
83.88	297.3	38.1	less-open
83.98	145.0	63.5	less-open
84.14	297.4	52.1	open
84.38	292.5	52.3	less-open
84.81	294.9	49.1	less-open
85.17	291.1	50.3	less-open
85.78	292.4	48.7	less-open
86.01	293.0	49.9	less-open

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-1 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br1i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
86.18	293.0	51.9	open
87.37	285.2	49.6	less-open
88.45	280.3	52.4	less-open
89.28	273.8	43.4	less-open
89.68	278.3	52.9	open
90.05	283.6	61.4	open
90.12	149.3	81.5	open
91.15	289.8	41.3	less-open
91.48	300.8	51.7	less-open
92.6	293.4	40.3	less-open
92.74	289.5	45.8	less-open
93.16	309.0	55.7	less-open
93.8	288.5	67.3	less-open
94.05	139.8	66.7	less-open
94.8	283.1	59.4	less-open
95.4	149.5	72.8	less-open
95.5	287.0	62.1	open
97.22	284.7	60.8	less-open
97.43	287.7	61.2	open
97.65	291.1	55.4	less-open
97.98	297.0	58.3	less-open
98.08	289.1	57.8	less-open
98.65	293.1	56.8	open
98.9	136.9	42.4	less-open
99.24	215.7	50.1	less-open
99.34	216.8	56.0	open
99.39	281.9	58.2	open
99.51	131.3	86.7	less-open
99.58	116.0	86.6	open
100.17	118.4	87.9	less-open
100.84	295.3	89.5	open

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-3 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br3i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
38.46	305.5	68.6	less-open
39.41	313.3	51.8	less-open
40.19	329.8	77.2	less-open
41.00	14.8	40.4	less-open
42.31	304.4	77.9	open
42.53	262.1	57.4	open
43.78	307.7	68.7	less-open
44.03	296.6	69.0	less-open
47.68	105.8	39.5	less-open
47.82	34.0	72.3	less-open
49.48	54.1	78.7	less-open
50.66	71.8	27.4	less-open
50.81	85.2	17.3	less-open
52.21	341.4	15.8	open
52.58	339.1	11.5	open
53.18	284.9	64.2	less-open
55.24	44.7	56.6	less-open
58.00	18.2	43.2	less-open
58.52	54.7	59.3	less-open
59.03	46.5	37.1	less-open
59.09	23.2	80.2	less-open
60.82	45.0	30.8	less-open
61.19	272.7	62.6	open
61.94	286.6	35.1	less-open
62.29	287.3	64.8	less-open
63.25	284.7	59.6	less-open
64.21	291.1	65.4	less-open
64.77	307.9	66.5	less-open
65.08	305.8	65.7	open
65.40	296.1	67.0	open
67.08	300.5	66.3	open
67.09	306.6	70.9	open
67.19	312.5	77.8	open
67.52	287.6	56.4	less-open
69.28	283.2	48.7	less-open
71.19	24.2	76.5	less-open
71.45	139.6	46.3	open
73.44	286.4	53.2	less-open
73.55	285.6	50.0	less-open
74.93	66.5	69.2	open
75.79	59.1	73.6	less-open
75.97	64.8	72.2	less-open
77.19	61.8	69.9	less-open
77.75	50.2	58.2	less-open

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Calculated dip angles and azimuths were adjusted to correct for borehole deviation from vertical.

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-3 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br3i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
78.50	70.5	51.2	less-open
79.11	41.7	68.9	less-open
80.58	72.2	71.5	less-open
82.39	37.2	74.2	less-open
82.97	68.8	53.0	less-open
83.43	289.5	52.9	open
83.65	281.7	50.7	less-open
83.86	279.1	44.5	less-open
84.00	274.3	47.3	less-open
84.13	277.6	48.7	less-open
84.94	281.5	52.3	less-open
85.16	285.6	49.9	less-open
85.33	291.6	52.2	less-open
86.58	75.4	68.3	less-open
86.98	71.8	68.4	less-open
86.99	79.0	56.9	less-open
87.95	198.3	82.4	less-open
88.35	151.4	39.5	less-open
89.72	143.1	47.4	open
90.34	138.9	45.0	open
90.86	132.7	53.9	less-open
91.16	130.0	46.9	less-open
91.54	141.2	46.6	less-open
92.35	59.7	67.5	less-open
94.70	282.8	61.0	less-open
95.17	283.1	57.8	less-open
95.84	287.2	59.7	less-open
96.14	284.3	58.2	less-open
97.22	278.0	54.9	open
97.63	291.7	52.4	less-open
97.80	286.6	50.1	less-open
97.94	284.5	52.5	less-open
98.09	285.0	55.1	less-open
98.26	287.9	60.1	less-open
99.29	294.1	55.8	less-open
100.17	276.1	50.7	less-open
100.35	280.0	57.8	open
101.58	279.8	52.2	less-open
102.16	273.8	47.0	less-open
102.39	277.7	47.2	less-open
102.62	274.1	48.5	less-open
102.75	275.5	43.8	less-open
102.94	276.6	38.3	less-open
105.52	22.1	25.9	less-open

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-3 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br3i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
107.36	298.6	63.4	less-open
108.39	14.6	48.5	less-open
108.89	20.3	67.0	less-open
109.07	296.5	50.1	less-open
109.15	287.1	51.0	less-open
110.06	139.8	62.7	less-open
112.05	290.4	45.5	less-open
112.82	285.9	50.5	less-open
113.40	74.5	52.1	less-open
113.48	75.7	49.3	less-open
114.05	311.4	62.5	less-open
114.85	297.6	56.7	less-open
115.45	285.0	56.8	less-open
115.67	293.3	52.7	less-open
115.85	291.3	51.3	less-open
116.42	294.5	68.6	less-open
117.01	278.2	50.5	less-open
117.37	277.3	51.6	less-open
117.86	273.9	43.0	less-open
118.16	272.5	46.7	less-open
118.60	285.1	42.0	less-open
118.82	280.3	48.6	less-open
119.43	306.1	58.8	less-open

Planar Feature Orientations Interpreted from BR-5 Acoustic Televiewer Log
80 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut
Prepared for ERM
106940 - br5i.xls

depth (feet)	down-dip compass azimuth (degrees)	dip angle (degrees)	interpreted fracture category
60.48	298.6	47.2	less-open
63.79	12.1	76.3	less-open
69.86	212.5	60.6	less-open
71.50	315.9	40.3	less-open
71.79	311.0	47.5	less-open
73.50	159.5	53.1	less-open
74.79	306.2	59.3	less-open
74.87	86.8	40.8	less-open
75.40	312.7	56.8	less-open
76.13	303.4	63.5	less-open
76.24	130.8	57.7	less-open
77.12	299.5	67.4	less-open
79.21	294.4	57.1	less-open
82.66	314.8	69.9	less-open
82.95	317.1	73.6	less-open
86.10	35.6	50.1	less-open
95.13	124.5	49.7	less-open
99.19	27.1	81.3	less-open
99.75	113.8	46.6	less-open
99.81	311.9	59.7	less-open
104.14	33.0	80.7	less-open
109.92	143.4	44.0	less-open
114.44	22.3	80.6	less-open
114.84	80.3	87.7	less-open
116.08	111.0	83.4	less-open
116.09	100.1	85.2	less-open

Note that down-dip compass azimuth is perpendicular to the strike direction.

Interpreted down-dip compass azimuths are with respect to magnetic north.

Calculated dip angles and azimuths were adjusted to correct for borehole deviation from vertical.

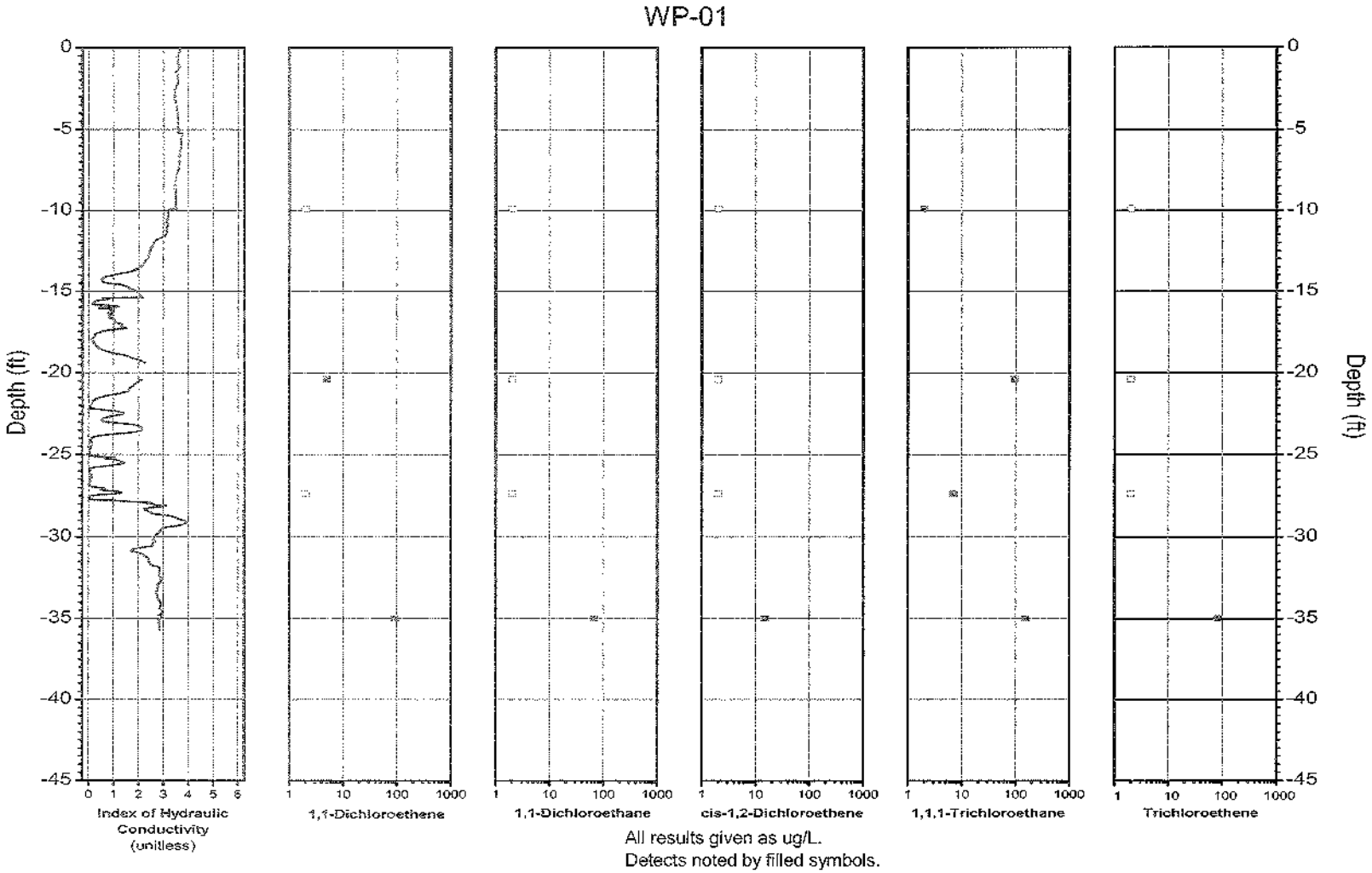

FIGURE WP-01, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/17/07

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-01.opj

Date: 1/17/07 dmkc

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

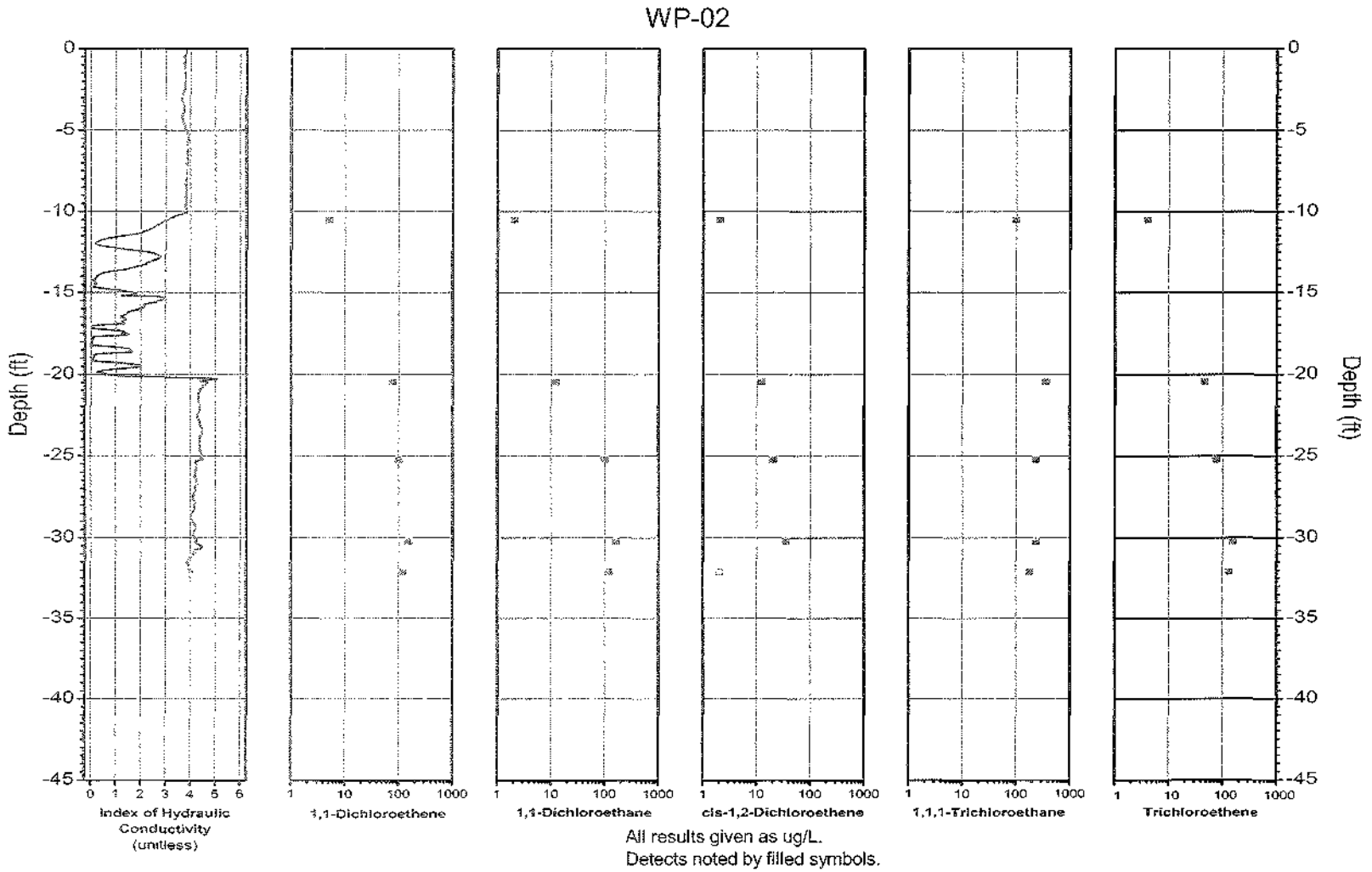

FIGURE WP-02, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/17/07

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-02.opj

Date: 1/17/07 dmkc

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

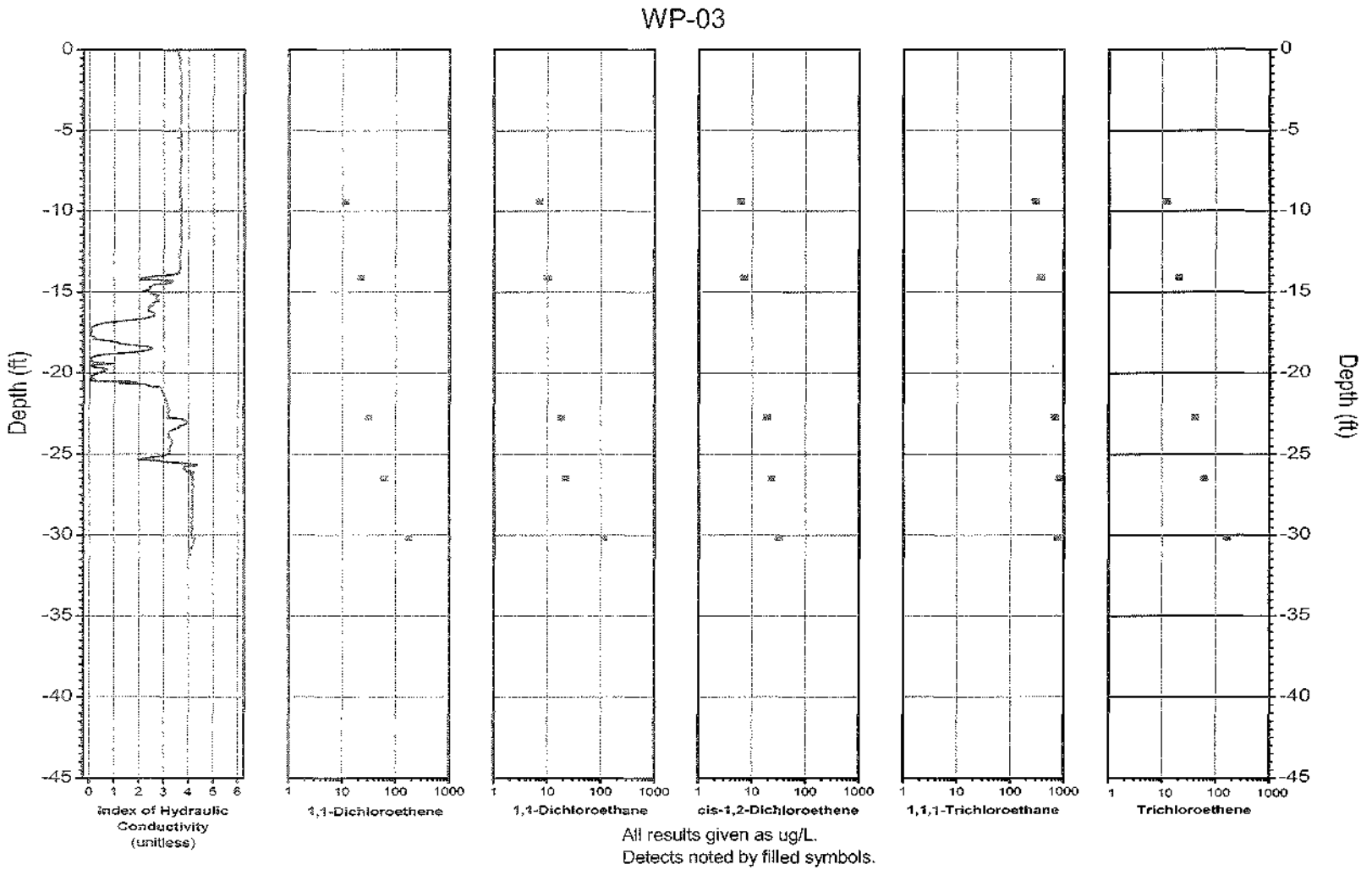

FIGURE WP-03, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/17/07 - 1/18/06

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-03.opj

Date: 1/18/07 dmkc

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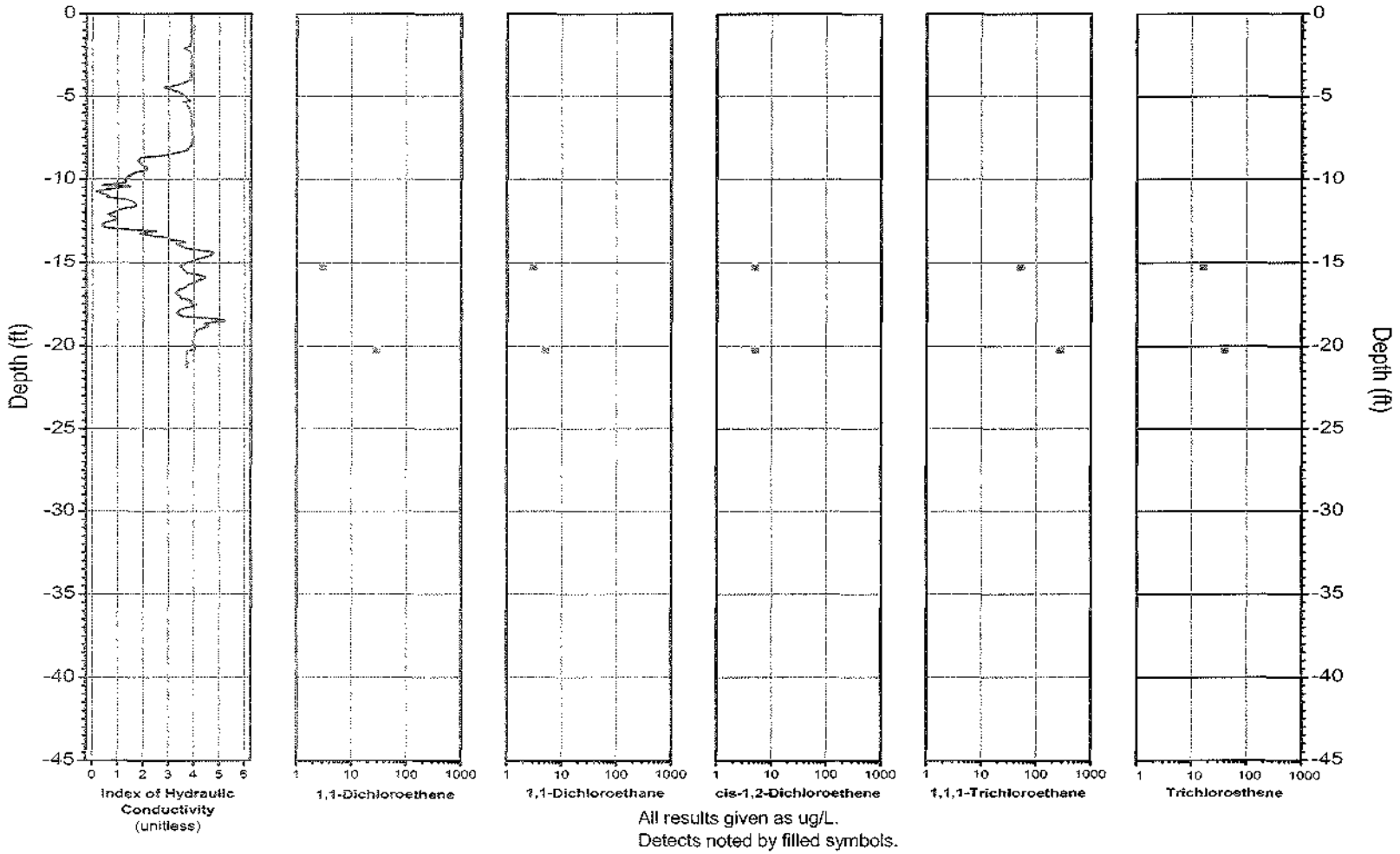

FIGURE WP-04, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/17/07 - 1/18/06

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-04.opj

Date: 1/18/07 dmkc

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

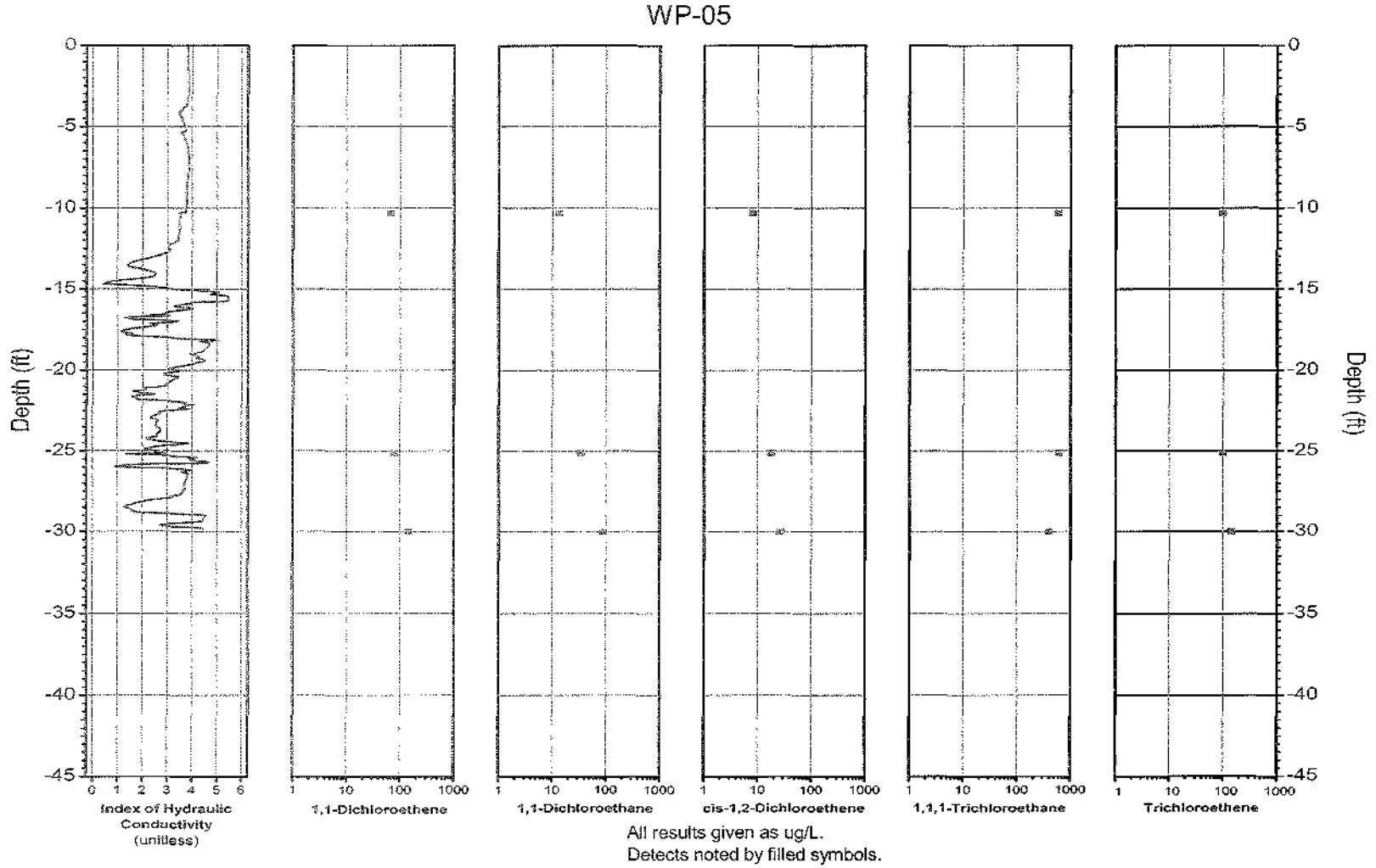

FIGURE WP-05, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/18/07

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-05.opj

Date: 1/18/07 dmkc

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

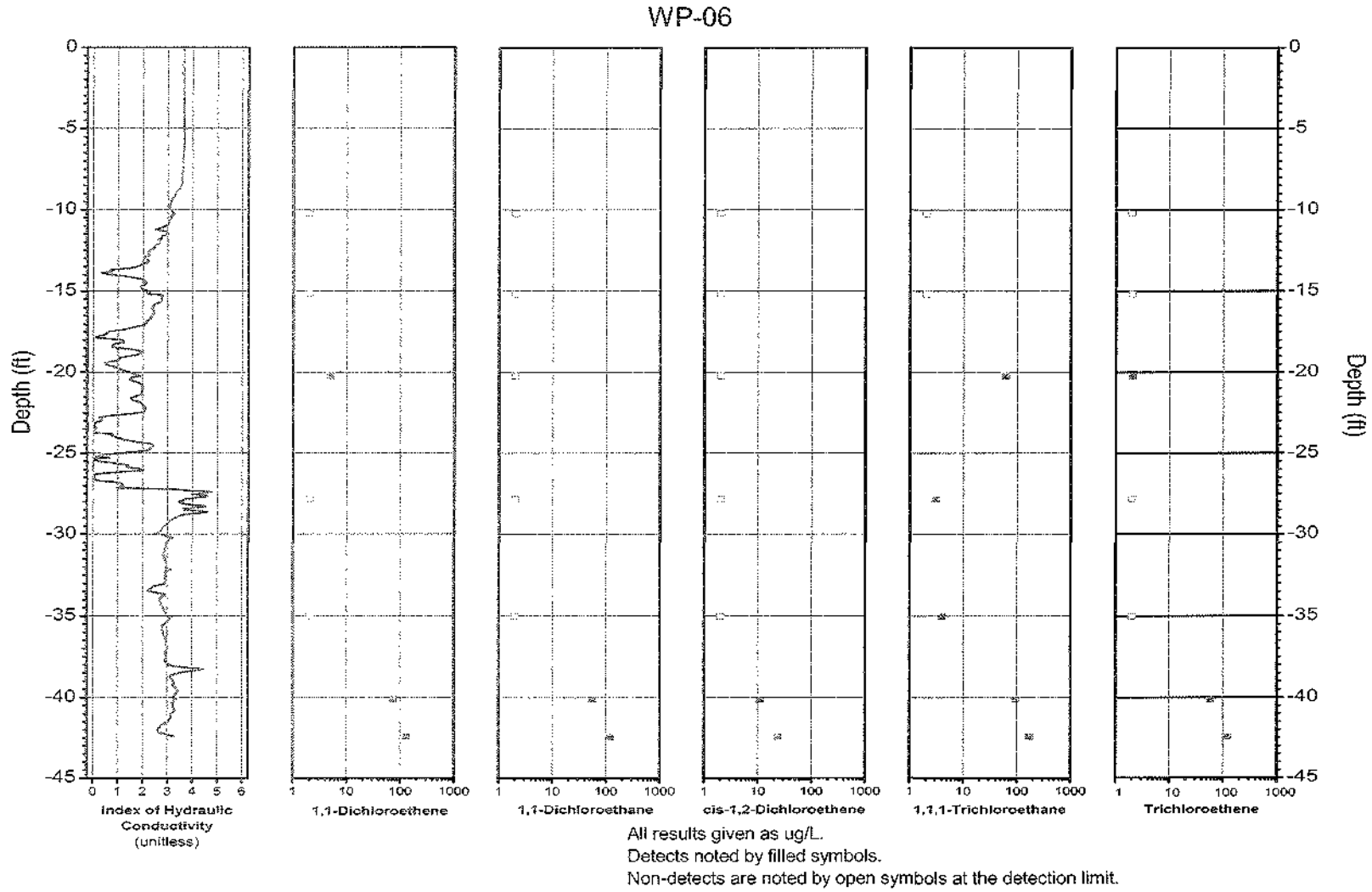

FIGURE WP-06, I_K RECORD AND SELECT VOC DATA

Dates Sampled : 1/18/07

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Analytical\Origin\VOCChem_wp-06.opj

Date: 1/18/07 dmkc

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Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/17/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/17/2007 - 1/18/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/17/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-01

Depth: / Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	0 1/17/07 10:13	EB	-9.88 1/17/07 12:46	N	-20.37 1/17/07 14:34	N	-27.86 1/17/07 14:52	N	-27.86 1/18/07 9:15	FD	-34.99 1/17/07 16:14	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	2 U		2 U		5		2 U		2 U		91	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl-methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		66	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		15	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	2 U		2		96		7		5		150	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		81	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		2 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		3		3	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	107		92		116		116		117		117	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

All of the tests results were performed in accordance with the NELAC standards and meet all NELAC requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. The reports were completed according to contract specific reporting requirements. Any exceptions to the NELAC standard requirements are noted and the data has been qualified accordingly.

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/17/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/17/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/17/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-02

Depth: / Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	-10.05 1/17/07 12:30	N	-20.42 1/17/07 13:30	N	-25.20 1/17/07 13:47	N	-30.20 1/17/07 14:02	N	-32.07 1/17/07 14:16	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	5		75		99		150		120	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl-methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	2		12		99		160		120	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	2		12		20		34		2 U	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	97		350		230		230		180	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	4		45		76		150		130	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	2 U		4		2 U		5		5	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	108		116		109		115		115	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

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STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/17/2007 - 1/18/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/17/2007 - 1/18/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/18/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-03

Depth: / Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	-9.41 1/17/07 16:39	N	-14.12 1/17/07 17:26	N	-22.74 1/18/07 8:25	N	-26.47 1/18/07 9:41	N	-30.13 1/18/07 11:00	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	11		22		31		60		170	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl-methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	7		10		18		22		110	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	6		7		19		23		31	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	290		370		680		820		740	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	12		20		41		60		160	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	2 U		2		15		16		12	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	115		119		114		125		116	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

All of the tests results were performed in accordance with the NELAC standards and meet all NELAC requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. The reports were completed according to contract specific reporting requirements. Any exceptions to the NELAC standard requirements are noted and the data has been qualified accordingly.

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/18/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/18/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/18/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-04

Depth:		-15.24		-20.20	
Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	1/18/07 11:16	N	1/18/07 11:49	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	3		28	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	3		5	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	5		6	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	52		270	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	16		39	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	2 U		4	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	109		111	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

All of the tests results were performed in accordance with the NELAC standards and meet all NELAC requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. The reports were completed according to contract specific reporting requirements. Any exceptions to the NELAC standard requirements are noted and the data has been qualified accordingly.

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/18/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/18/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/18/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-05

Depth: / Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	-10.31 1/18/07 13:39	N	-25.12 1/18/07 16:00	N	-30.00 1/18/07 16:50	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U		5 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U		5 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	85		79		140	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl-methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	13		34		89	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	8		18		26	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	580		610		390	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	96		98		140	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	6		14		8	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	116		122		115	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

All of the tests results were performed in accordance with the NELAC standards and meet all NELAC requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. The reports were completed according to contract specific reporting requirements. Any exceptions to the NELAC standard requirements are noted and the data has been qualified accordingly.

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

Onsite Laboratory Results Sheet
Mobile Laboratory 2

Client:	ERM
Location:	Milford, CT
Project ID:	New Milford
SEI #:	071871-R
Date(s) Sampled:	1/18/2007
Date(s) Analyzed:	1/18/2007
Test Method:	SW8260
Report Date:	1/18/2007
Matrix:	Water
Results Given as:	ug/L
Profile ID:	WP-06

Depth:		-10.22		-15.14		-20.20		-20.20		-27.60		-35.00		-40.10		-42.40	
Analysis Date/Time:	CAS#	1/18/07 14:15	N	1/18/07 14:31	N	1/18/07 14:50	N	1/18/07 15:27	FD	1/18/07 15:11	N	1/18/07 15:44	N	1/18/07 16:18	N	1/18/07 17:25	N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		6 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		6 U	
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		6 U	
Chloroethane	75-00-3	5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U		5 U	
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trif	76-13-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	2 U		2 U		6		6		2 U		2 U		73		130	
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
t-Butyl-methyl ether	1634-04-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethane	156-60-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		55		120	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		11		23	
Chloroform	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	67-66-3	2 U		2 U		61		63		3		4		93		170	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Benzene	71-43-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	2 U		2 U		2		2		2 U		2 U		58		120	
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U		50 U	
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Toluene	108-88-3	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		3	
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
m+p-Xylenes	m,p-Xylenes	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Styrene	100-42-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Bromoform	75-25-2	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropan	96-12-8	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U		2 U	
SS Recovery %	460-00-4	118		111		120		121		117		119		118		110	

U = Undetected below the specified reporting limit.
J = Estimated value.

All of the tests results were performed in accordance with the NELAC standards and meet all NELAC requirements for parameters for which accreditation is required or available. The reports were completed according to contract specific reporting requirements. Any exceptions to the NELAC standard requirements are noted and the data has been qualified accordingly.

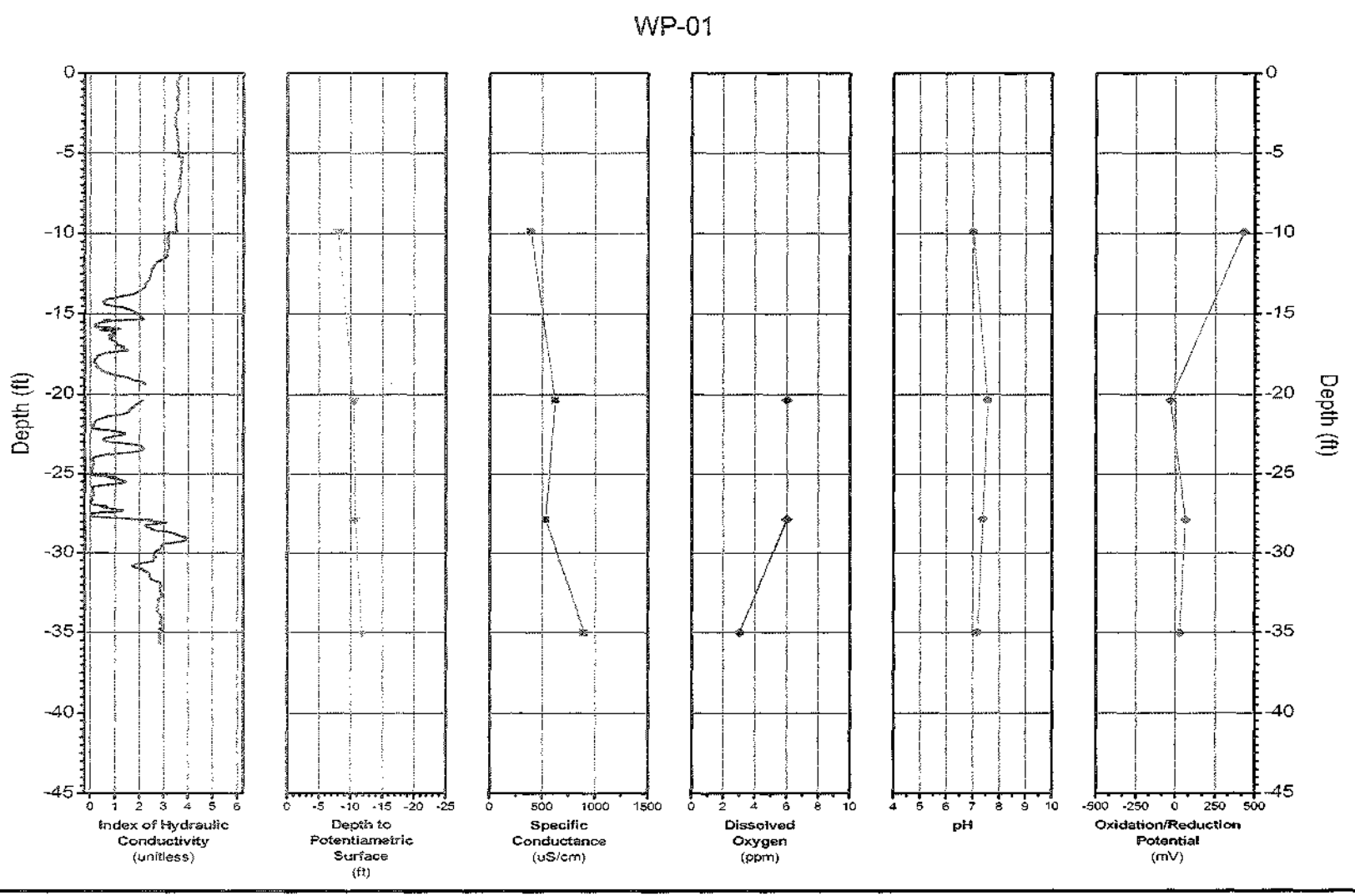

FIGURE WP-01, I_K RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/17/2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Profile\Origin\PhysChem_WP-01.opj

Date: 1/17/07 VLD

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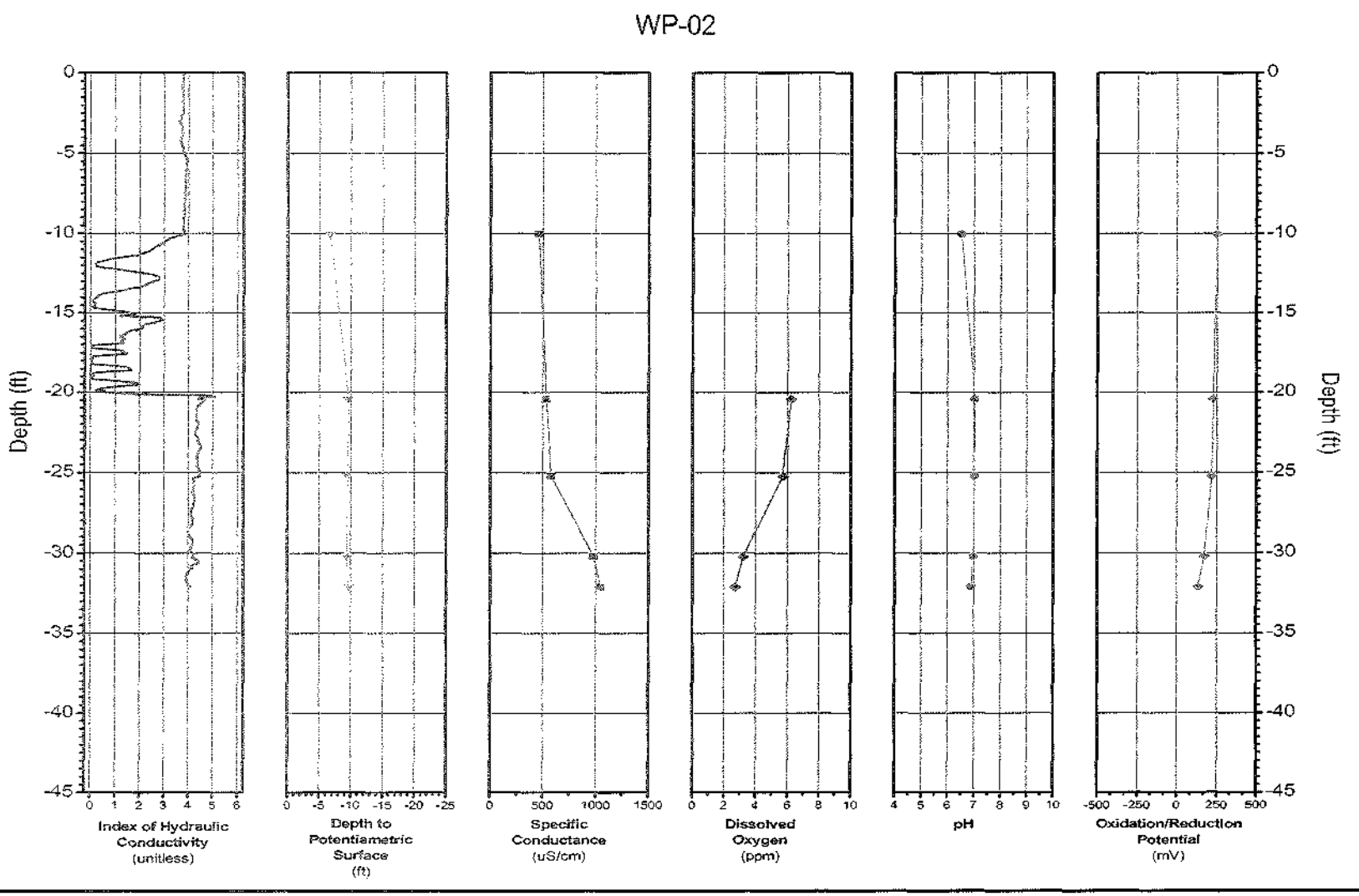

FIGURE WP-02, I_k RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/17/2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data
Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Profile\Origin\PhysChem_WP-02.opj
Date: 1/17/07 SEP

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

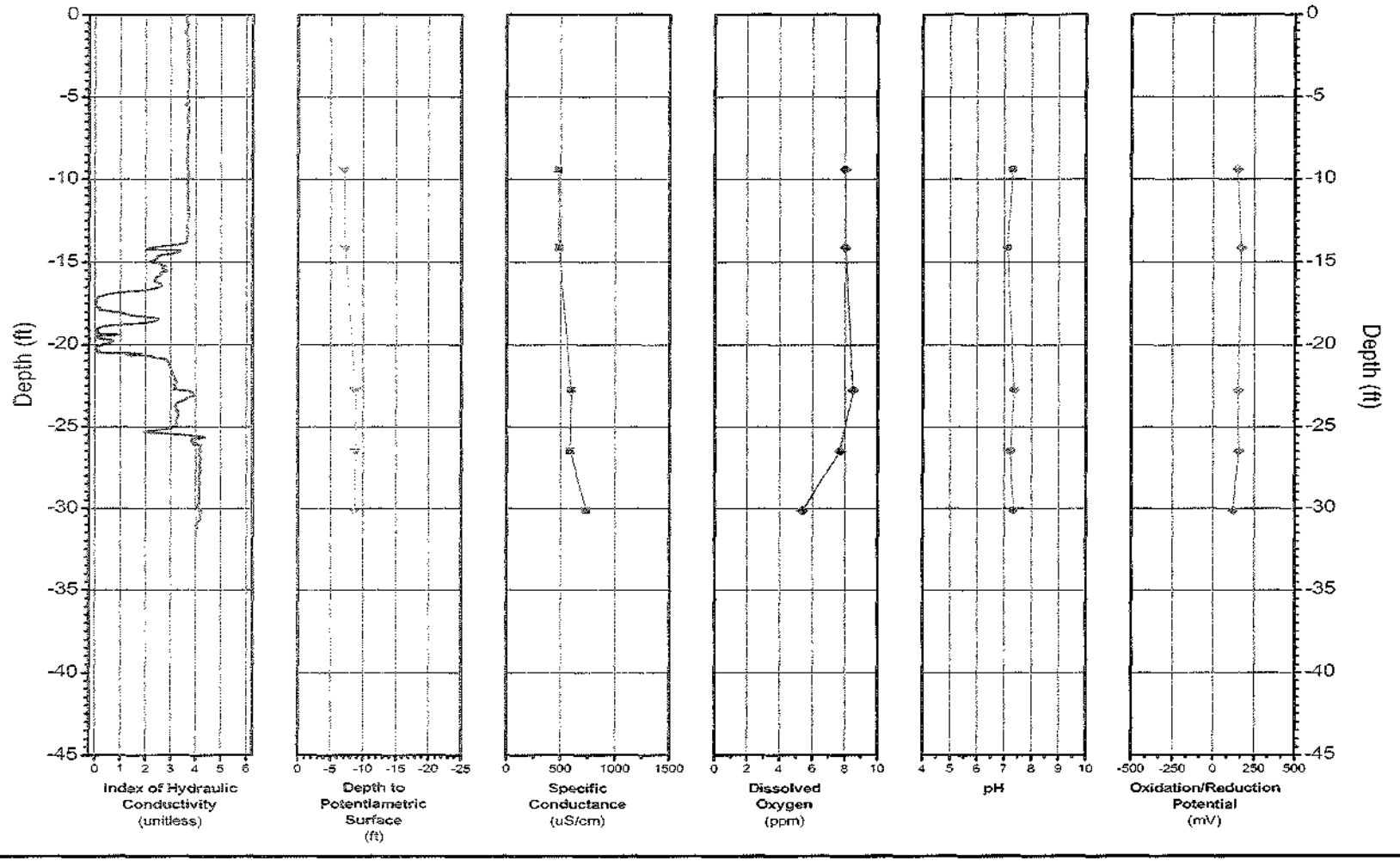

FIGURE WP-03, I_K RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/17-1/18/2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Profile\Origin\PhysChem_WP-03.opj

Date: 1/17/07 SEP

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

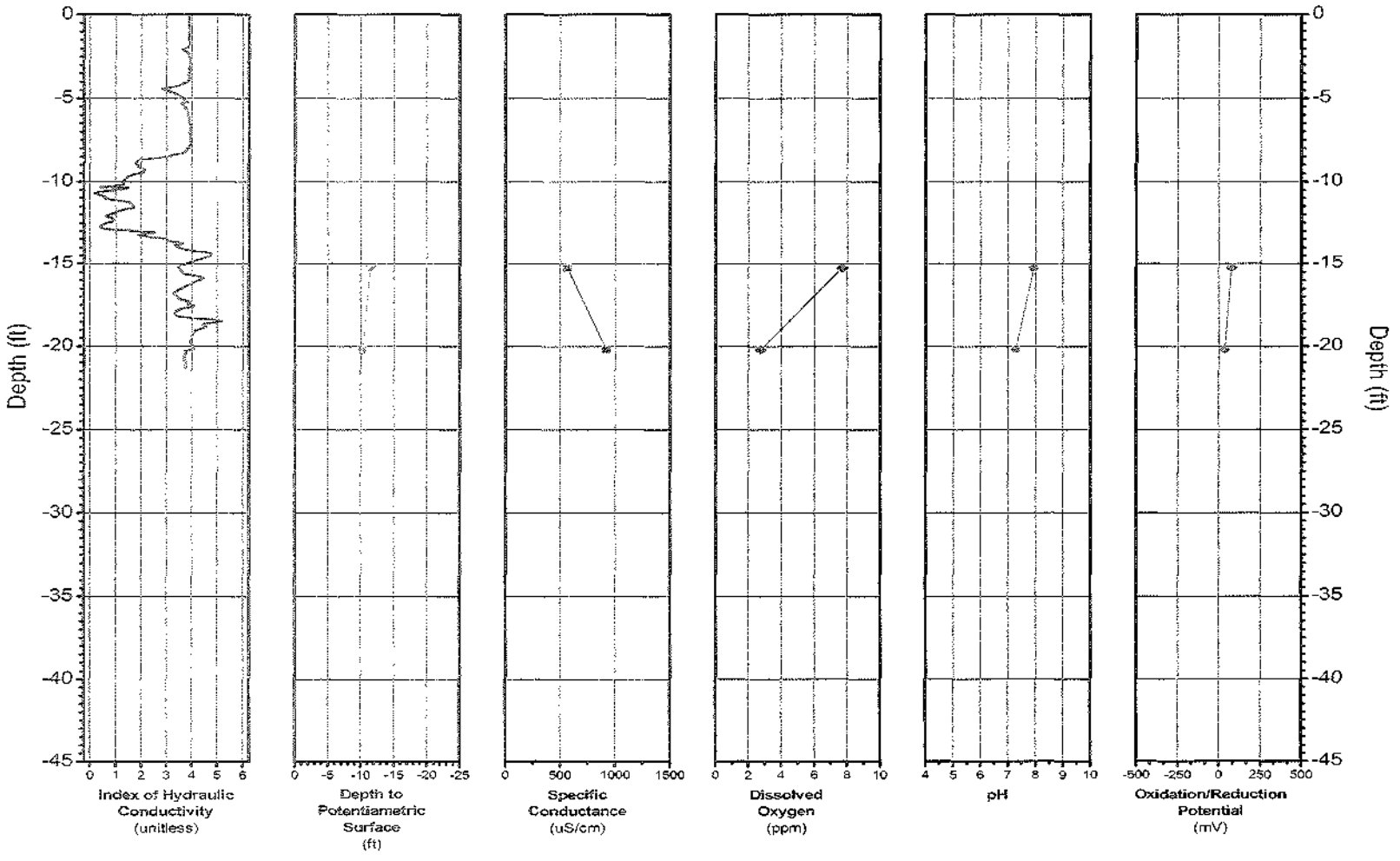

FIGURE WP-04, I_K RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/17 - 1/18//2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data
Path: O:\Proj-07\1871-R ERM New Milford\F-Data\Profile\Origin\PhysChem_WP-04.opj
Date: 1/18/07 VLD

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

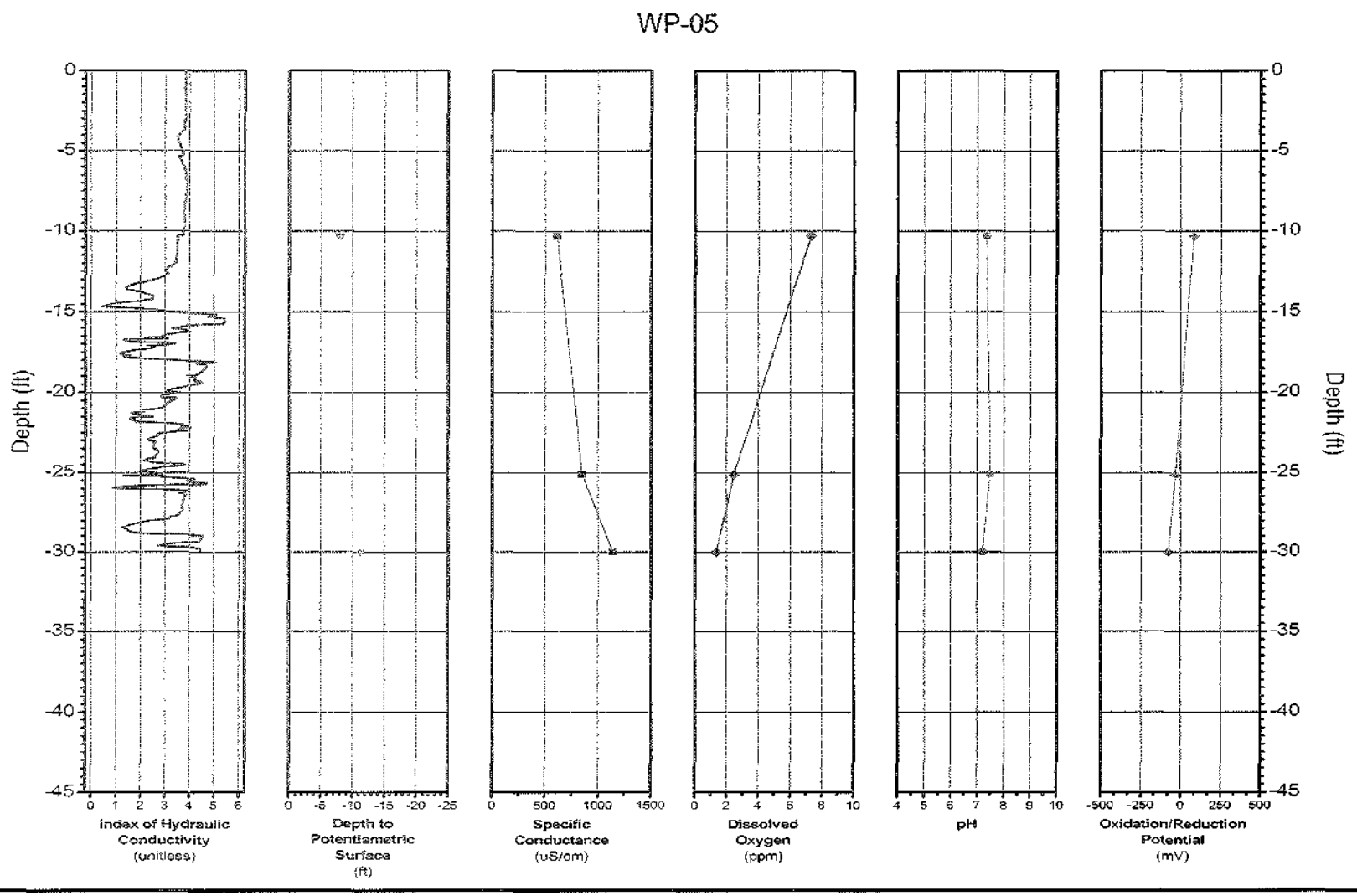

FIGURE WP-05, I_K RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/18/2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data

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Date: 1/18/07 VLD

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

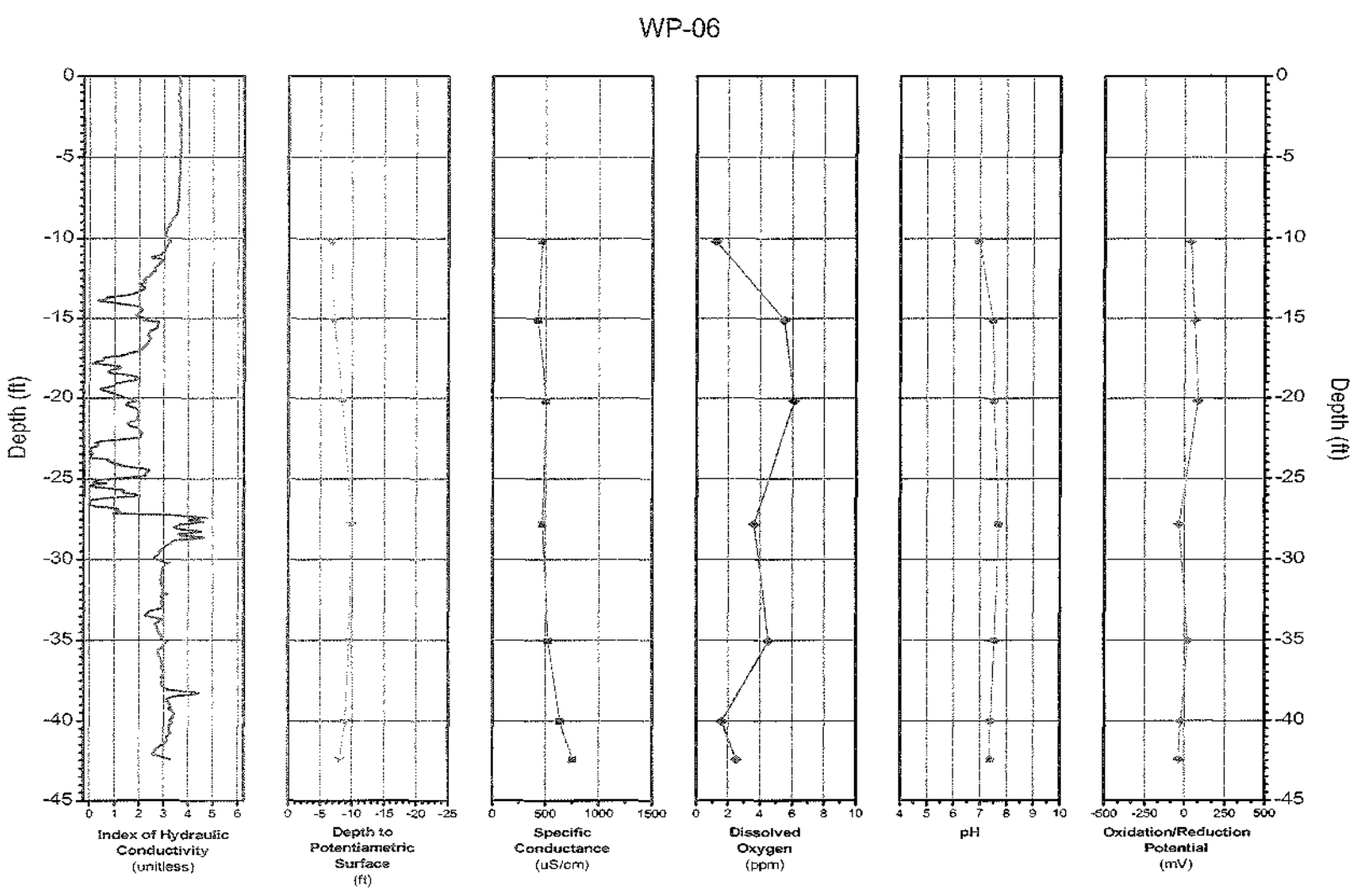

FIGURE WP-06, I_K RECORD AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS

Dates Sampled : 1/18/2007

ERM / New Milford, CT

Source: SEI groundwater quality profiling data
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Date: 1/18/07 SEP

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL INC

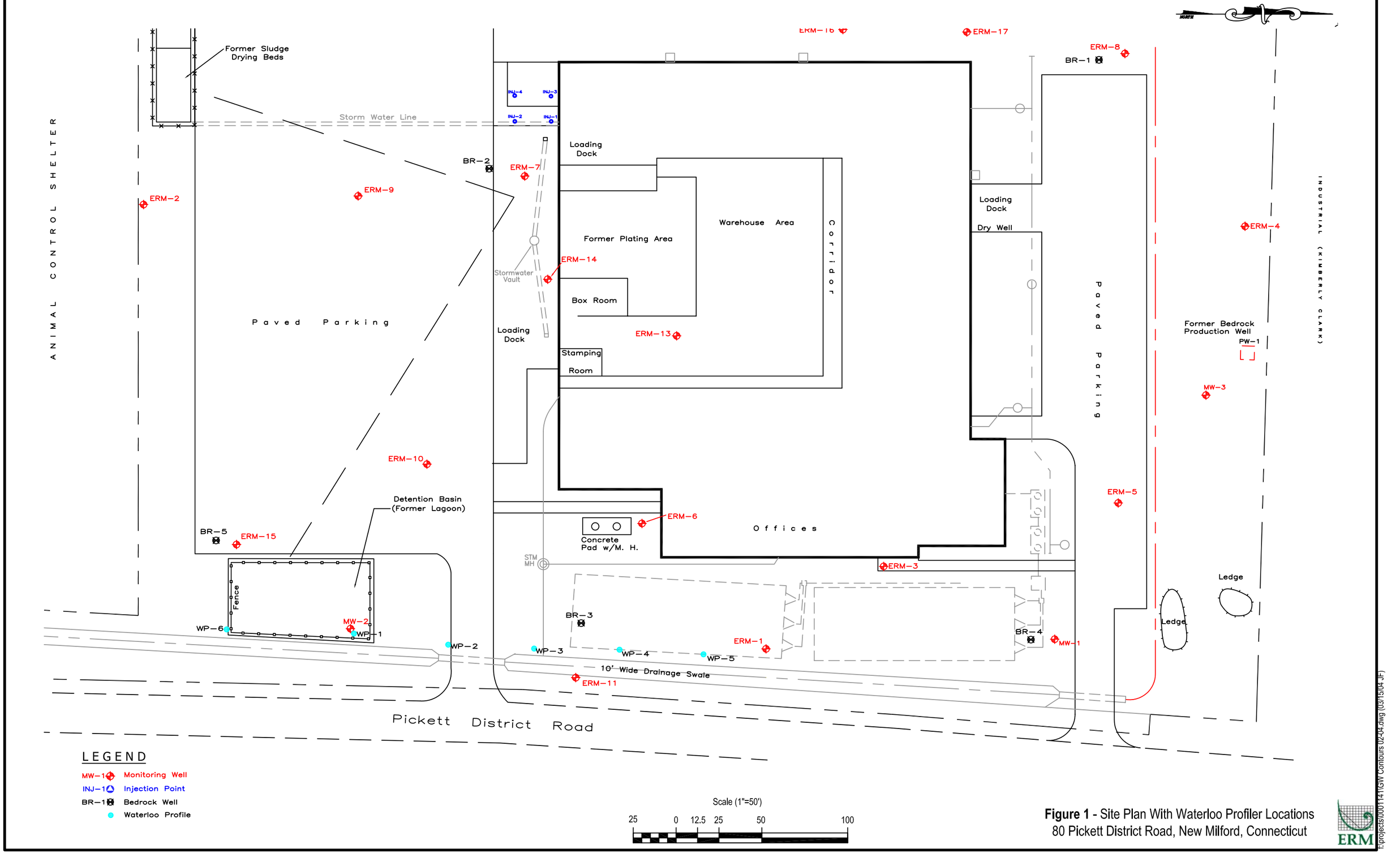

Figure 1 - Site Plan With Waterloo Profiler Locations
80 Pickett District Road, New Milford, Connecticut

ERM

I:\projects\0001141\GW Contours 02-04.dwg (03/15/04 JF)

Figure 2 - Proposed Geophysical Survey
80 Pickett District Road, New Milford, CT

ERM

R:\CT Jobs\Intelidata-1141\Proposed Geophysical Survey.dwg (06/19/2007 - 9:00am Boston)